

EXCHANGE:  
Closing Quotations:  
T.T. London 3a/24d.  
On Demand 3a/31/16d.

# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 30.14

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

Copyright 1918, by the Proprietor.

November 15, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 63 8 p.m. 69  
Humidity " 78 " 62

November 15, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 65 8 p.m. 74  
Humidity " 40 " 36

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.  
135 PER ANNUM.

8099 日二十月+

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1918.

五時禮 號五十月一十英港香

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### DEVELOPMENTS IN GERMANY.

#### Protection of Empress and Crown Princess.

#### ARMY COMMANDS ACKNOWLEDGE NEW REGIME.

Copenhagen, November 13. A message from Berlin says the Soviet at Potsdam is protecting the new Palace, where the Empress, the Crown Princess and other Princesses and their children are in absolute security.

A Newspaper's Title.

Copenhagen, November 13. According to a Berlin message, the *Lokal Anzeiger* announces that it retains its name, having obtained the Government's protection against the Spartacus or Bolshevik group, which seized the premises and altered the title to the *Red Flag*.

The New Regime.

Copenhagen, November 13. A message from Berlin says the Soviet has abolished Martial Law and the Censorship, proclaimed political amnesty and fixed a maximum eight-hour working day beginning on January 1.

Trial of War-Makers Urged.

Amsterdam, November 13. The Independent Socialists in the Government are demanding the State trial of those responsible for prolonging the war, including Admiral von Tirpitz, Admiral von Hoezenhoff and Herr Knapp, President of the Fatherland Party.

The Soviet and the Troops.

Amsterdam, November 13. The Berlin Soviet announces that the Eastern and Western Army High Commands have placed themselves at the disposal of the Soviet.

A Soldiers' Council has been formed at Antwerp. Neutralists arriving state that the Brussels Garrison has mutinied and some officers killed.

German Training Ship Torpedoed.

Amsterdam, November 13. The *Wasser Zeitung* says the training ship Schlesien, which with 200 cadets and 130 marines fled from Kiel during the naval revolt, making for the Danish harbour of Marstel, was pursued by Revolutionary warships and torpedoed.

The Abdication of Emperor Karl.

Copenhagen, November 13. A Vienna official message says the Emperor has abdicated.

Warnings Against German Bluff.

Paris, November 13. There are many warnings in the French Press against the German bluff of conversion, which is too sudden. Whether the transformation is genuine or not, if the Germans do not carry out the terms of the Armistice the Allies will enforce them. There is the same universal feeling about the Kaiser's ignoble bolt.

French Demand Regarding the Kaiser.

Paris, November 13. French opinion is entirely against liberty being given the Kaiser to spend the rest of his criminal life quietly abroad. He must be tried before a Tribunal of the Entente.

THE INFLUENZA OUTBREAK.

Heavy Death-Roll in England and Wales. London, November 13. It is officially announced that the deaths from influenza in the great towns of England and Wales last week were 7,500, of which 3,968 occurred in London.

How the Troops Suffered.

London, November 13. In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson stated that in October, 25,000 British soldiers in France were admitted to hospital suffering from influenza, of whom 420 died. There were 2,700 admitted to hospital with pneumonia, of whom over a thousand died.

### RUMANIA DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY.

Why the Step is Necessary.

Paris, November 13. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* announces that Rumania has declared war on Germany. This is apparently a measure to secure the disarmament of General von Mackensen's Army of occupation.

Evacuation of Transylvania Demanded.

Lyon, November 13. According to the *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, Rumania has presented an Ultimatum to Hungary demanding the immediate evacuation of Transylvania.—*French Wireless*.

### THE LOSS OF THE "AUDACIOUS".

News Officially Disclosed After Four Years.

London, November 13. The Admiralty announces that the British warship Audacious sank after striking a mine off the North Irish Coast on October 27, 1914.

The news was not issued previously owing to the request of the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet.

SEA TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS.

London, November 13. In the House of Commons during question-time, Dr. Macnamara stated that the Government were considering the whole question of restriction of travelling by sea.

BEFORE THE ARMISTICE.

London, November 13. A French Eastern communiqué states:—Before the armistice, Anglo-French troops forced the passage of the Danube and entered Wallachia, forcing a junction with the Rumanian Army.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### LATEST ARMISTICE NEWS.

#### How the Grand Fleet Celebrated the Victory.

#### GERMAN COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE TERMS.

London, November 13. A marvellous night scene was witnessed off the Scottish Coast when the Grand Fleet celebrated the Armistice.

A thirty-mile line of warships of every description was simultaneously illuminated and myriads of pyres blew off, creating an awesome sound. A hundred searchlights played fantastically and fireworks and star shells were lighted.

The celebrations, after lasting for hours, ceased as suddenly as they began.

Appeal to French Soldiers.

Paris, November 13. General Petain, in an Army Order, extols the courage and tenacity of the French troops in the war and exhorts them when they enter Germany as liberators to refrain from excesses which resentment at the German outrages in France might justify.

To Consider Peace Terms.

London, November 13. Reuter learns that the Imperial War Cabinet is shortly resuming its sittings in order to deliberate on the terms of peace. Moreover, there will be important conferences and discussions in London between the Imperial and Dominion statesmen. Canada will be represented by Sir Robert Borden and six others, New Zealand by the Hon. Mr. Massey and Sir Joseph Ward, and Australia by Mr. Hughes and Mr. Cook. The Prime Minister of Newfoundland will also be present.

A German Request.

Paris, November 13. The German High Command has requested the French Government to exhort the population of Alsace Lorraine to cease hostility towards the retiring German troops.

Gloomy German Comment.

London, November 13. The German Press, in their comment on the Armistice terms, take a most gloomy view of the situation. The *Tages Zeitung* says the condition are terrible. *Vorwärts* says the Government has no alternative but to accept. The *Tagesche Rundschau* says the terms are monstrous. The Berlin *Tageblatt* states that the terms are unprecedently inhumane. The paper is quite reconciled to the surrender of fortresses and ships but is embittered at the handing over of railway material, on the ground of urgent internal needs.

Alsace-Lorraine National Council.

Amsterdam, November 13. The Second Chamber of the Alsace Lorraine Diet has constituted itself a National Council.

A German Complaint.

Paris, November 13. On signing the Armistice, the German Plenipotentiaries protested at the shortness of the period allowed for evacuation, stating that want of transport might render the execution of the conditions impossible; furthermore, that the carrying out of the Convention must throw the German people into anarchy and famine.

German Socialists' Protest.

Openhagen, November 13. A Berlin message says the Socialist Deputies have telegraphed to the Swedish Socialist, M. Branting, protesting at the hunger war involved by the continuance of the blockade and requesting him to communicate the protest to the Internationale.

Their Majesties in the East End.

London, November 13. Their Majesties toured the East End and were deafeningly cheered by huge crowds, including thousands of children.

Marshal Hindenburg's Proclamation.

Openhagen, November 13. A Berlin message says Marshal Hindenburg has issued a Proclamation saying:—"Owing to the enemy's growing numbers, the breaking down of our Allies, and economic difficulties, the Government has resolved to accept the hard terms of the Armistice, but, upright and firm, we leave a fight in which for over four years we resisted a world of enemies."

Paris Delirious.

Paris, November 13. Paris on Tuesday was delirious. There were unending processions and such turmoil and hurly burly had never been seen. The cafes were open till eleven o'clock.

No Referendum Needed.

Paris, November 13. The Allied High Command has received a wireless message from the German High Command stating that the French population in Alsace-Lorraine is assuming a hostile attitude towards the German troops on the march and asking the French Government to send a message urging the Alsace-Lorraine people to remain calm. The French Press states that the best evidence that a Referendum is not necessary is to be found in the feelings of Alsace Lorraine.

French Regrets for Austrian Emperor.

Paris, November 13. There is some regret in the French Press at the fate of the Emperor of Austria in abandoning power in German Austria, after having no part in starting the war but made ill-conducted efforts towards peace. The Entente ought not to allow German Austria to join the German Republic, but if it joins it must take a share with Germany, in the war expenses and indemnities imposed by the Allies.

THROUGH THE DARDANELLES.

Allied Fleet Arrives Off Constantinople. London, November 13. The Admiralty announces that the Allied Fleet passed through the Dardanelles on the 12th inst. in fine weather. Anglo-Indian troops occupying the fort paraded as the ships passed.

The Fleet arrived at Constantinople at eight o'clock this morning.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### DUTCH SOCIALISTS' PLANS.

#### "Revolution Without Anarchy."

#### PROPOSED CREATION OF A SUPREME SOVIET.

London, November 13. According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Socialist leader, M. Troelstra, in a speech, said the watchword of Dutch Socialists was "Revolution without Anarchy." He condemned the Russian Bolshevik excesses and said the Socialists of Holland would act calmly but drastically. A Socialist Congress would meet on Saturday and Sunday to constitute a Revolutionary Authority and decide the question of the formation of Soviets throughout the country and a Supreme Soviet. If they resolved thereto, then that Soviet would immediately assume supreme authority in Holland.

The Premier's Appeal to the People.

The Hague, November 13. In the Second Chamber, the Premier appealed to the people to remain calm and self-controlled. The Government was endeavouring to relieve distress. The bread ration would be increased, while ships had already received permission to go to the East Indies for fats and other produce. He warned the people that disturbance would result in dislocation and famine.

### BRITISH POLITICS.

#### Mr. Lloyd George on Coming Reforms.

London, November 13. Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at a Liberal meeting, said victory must be utilized as the impetus for reform. A great housing programme was necessary, the hours of labour must be reduced, a minimum wage be introduced and production increased through land reform. He foreshadowed large developments in transport and said there was a value in the prevailing revolutionary spirit if it were wisely directed. It must be combated by national unity, co-operation and sacrifice. He feared neither a Revolution nor Bolshevikism, but reaction and dissension. Mere party considerations were useless. He wanted a united Government representing all parties. He said as regards Free Trade, that he did not propose to go so far as the Paris resolutions. The third of President Wilson's fourteen points prevented any idea of a post-war economic war. Irish Home Rule was essential, but there must be no coercion of North East Ulster. He concluded that the watchword of the Government was "Progress." He must have the support of Liberals.

A meeting of the Unionist Party passed a vote of confidence in Mr. Bonar Law after the latter announced that he proposed to recommend the continuation of the present Coalition.

### BRITISH WORKERS.

#### More Wages to be Granted.

London, November 13. The Committee of Production, owing to the increased cost of living, has awarded a further advance of five shillings per week to men of eighteen years and upwards, and half-a-crown to boys and apprentices in the engineering, shipbuilding, aircraft and chemical industries and to other munition workers.

#### To Foster Comradeship.

London, November 13. The War Office announces that a Conference of representatives of the Admiralty, the War Office, the Air Ministry, the Australian, New Zealand, Canadian, South African, Indian and Imperial Expeditionary Forces, has appointed a Committee, with Sir Ian Hamilton as Chairman, to report on the best method of fostering a spirit of comradeship and mutual help among all serving in the Royal Navy, the Army and the Royal Air Force, and also a Committee with Admiral Sir John Jellicoe as Chairman, to consider the promotion of comradeship throughout the Empire among all serving in the present war.

The latter Committee consists of two members of the Imperial Forces and five members representing India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

### THE UNREST IN SWITZERLAND.

#### Reforms Promised by the Government.

London, November 13. Reuters correspondent at Berne says that in the Federal Chamber the Deputies discussed the demands of the leaders of the disruptive movement whose headquarters are at Olten. He reiterated the Federal Council's intention to immediately institute reforms.

The Government has expelled across the frontier the Bolshevik Mission which the Olten leaders wanted officially recognised.

### SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

#### AN UNFORTUNATE SCHOONER.

The "Stasis" Afire at Shanghai.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, November 15. A serious fire broke out on the schooner Stasis at the International Dock. There was a big explosion in the oil fuel tank, which contained 8,000 gallons. It was necessary to submerge the vessel.

[The Stasis is one of the first standard ships of this type built in U.S.A. She is a 5 masted auxiliary wooden schooner with a twin set of semi-Diesel engines. The vessel has had ill-fortune ever since she commenced her maiden voyage, having taken three months to reach Shanghai from Ketchikan to have a number of accidents to her machinery.]

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph")

### BIG PROFITS.

London, November 13. Messrs. J. P. Coats and Co. company's profit for the year is £3,171,755

### EX-GERMAN SHOT BY WIFE.

#### Wireless Apparatus and Miss "X."

Clemence Wohlgemuth, the French wife of a naturalized German, was sentenced to six months in the second division at the Old Bailey recently for unlawfully wounding her husband. The husband, who was a doctor of science at University College, offered a strong defence of his wife, declaring that he had absolute proof that she did not intend to kill him, and the Judge ruled that there was insufficient evidence on the original charge of intending to murder.

The husband, giving evidence, said he left his wife because she had accused him of attempting to poison her. When he returned in June he asked him to stay. He refused, and then heard a shot and fell.

#### Questions About Wireless.

Replying to Mr. Mair, defending Wohlgemuth, said when he was taken to hospital something which might have been used for wireless was in his possession. He had a coil, but no installation. He used them for research work. The coil had a "twin spark." He had used it before his wife's grandchildren. He had also bought a coherent detector because he thought it might be useful.

Mr. Justice Darling:—The thing that strikes me is this: Suppose he was engaged in wireless telegraphy, being a German, you ought not to shoot him without a trial.

Wohlgemuth said his house gave a good view over London. He admitted that his wife had reprimanded him with regard to a Miss X, but denied guilty relations with this lady. He denied also that he had praised German successes, or that his wife had told him she bought the pistol in case she should fall into German hands. He had not said that the sinking of the Lusitania was justified, and had not attempted to construct any instrument for wireless telegraphy at Muswell Hill.

## NOTICES.

## UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS.

THE  
BEST  
AND  
DURABLE  
IN  
THE MARKET  
OR  
INSPECTION INVITED.  
DODWELL & CO., LTD.  
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

## THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowments—  
Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value,  
No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death,  
and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.  
WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO  
DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

## YALE CHAIN BLOCKS.

TRIPLEX, DUPLEX, & DIFFERENTIAL  
TROLLEYS & TROLLEY TRUCKS,  
CRANES &c.

SOLE AGENTS—

BRADLEY & CO., LTD. MACHINERY DEPT.  
QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.

## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND 14 to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE	CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE	4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE
--	--	--

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.  
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.  
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

## LEMOS.

BROOKE'S

FINEST

Lemon Squash.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK  
MACCRECOR  
& CO.15, Queen's Road, Central.  
Telephone No. 75.HONGKONG JAPANESE  
MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. U. SUGA Mrs. A. SUWA  
Mr. I. HONDA Mrs. S. HONDA  
8 Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong.

## METALS

of all kinds, especially for ship building and engineering works.  
Largest and best assortments stock in the Colony.

SINGON & CO.,  
(Established 1880)  
HING LUNG ST. Phone 515.

## MEE CHEUNG.

PHOTOGRAPHER

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR  
PATRONS WE HAVE OPENED  
A BRANCH SHOP AT NO. 15,  
ICE HOUSE STREET (BELOW OUR  
MAIN PREMISES). WE HAVE  
ALSO A BRANCH OPPOSITE THE  
CITY HALL.

## NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL  
AND  
GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

## THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.  
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.  
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF  
MRS. BLAIR.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION.  
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING,  
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.  
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.  
Tel. 871. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"  
J. WITCHELL,  
Manager.

## THE CARLTON HOTEL.

THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.  
ICE HOUSE STREET.  
Under American Management.  
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central  
District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine, Scrupulously Clean. Moderate  
Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietor.  
Telephone 812. MRS. F. E. CAMELON.

## EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.  
THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.  
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,  
(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and  
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

## PALACE HOTEL KOWLOON.

Tel. Address: Palace.  
CORNER OF HALPHORN AND HANKOW ROADS.  
Two Minutes from Ferry and Railway stations. This Hotel has just been completely renovated  
and refurbished. It is now under the management of the British Management.  
Rooms under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BABY AND BILLIARD ROOMS.  
TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangement for Families on Application to:

J. H. OXBERRY,  
Proprietor.

## NOTICES.

NORTH BRITISH  
AND  
MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE CO.

In which are vested the shares of  
THE OCEAN MARINE  
INSURANCE CO., LTD.

AND  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.

The Undersigned AGENTS for  
the above Company are prepared  
to ACCEPT RISKS against  
FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
Agents.

## NOTICES.

YARDLEY'S  
FINE OATMEAL SOAP

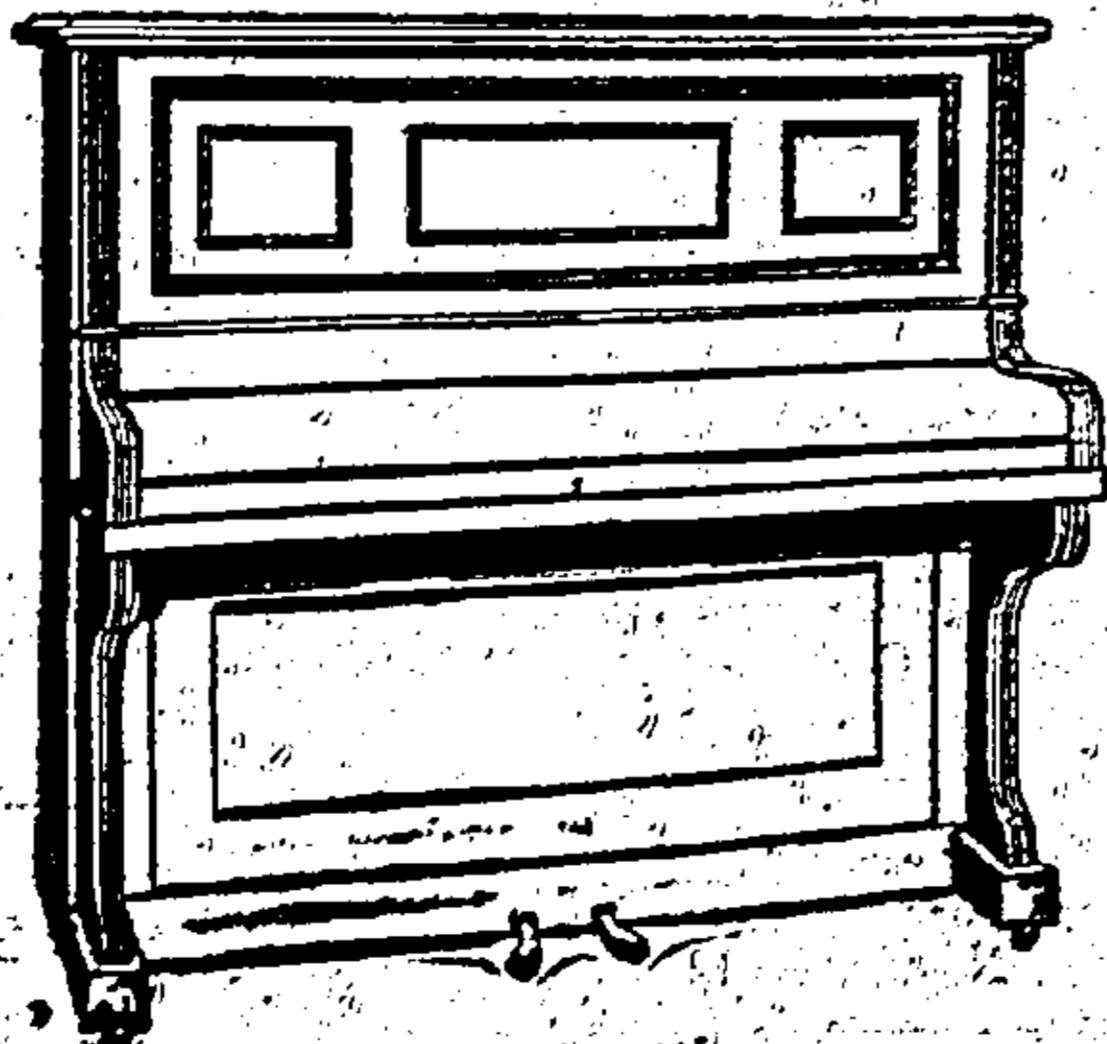
For the COMPLEXION.  
It beautifies and preserves  
the complexion, and may  
be used for the  
soft and sensitive skins which  
ordinary toilet soaps would  
irritate, and cause.

For the NURSERY.  
A perfect Nursery Soap.  
It is very easily  
digested by the  
beautiful skin and to maintain  
the health of the  
young infant throughout  
the year.

PRICES Cts. 60 a Box of 3 Cakes.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY, 14, QUEEN'S ROAD  
CENTRAL.

## NOTICES.

THE  
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

## BRINSMEAD PIANO

ALL  
BRITISH  
MADE.

## NOTICES.

## CALL

AT  
THE HONGKONG  
CIGAR STORE  
CO., LTD.  
AND ASK FOR

## "EL PALACIO"

AND  
YOU will be  
convinced that  
Hongkong is  
now favoured  
with the  
best brand



## GENERAL NEWS.

Important Spy Arrested by Paris Police.

An Austrian, for whom the police had been looking for some time, on charges of espionage, was arrested recently, in a Paris music-hall. He was actually attired in the uniform of a French officer in a Zouave regiment, and was wearing numerous decorations on his tunic. Besides being actively engaged in spying himself, this man is believed to have recruited other spies for Germany, and his capture is consequently considered important.

Death of Mr. Eugene Stratton.

The death is announced of Mr. Eugene Stratton, the famous "soco," impersonator and singer. He died at Christchurch, near Bournemouth. Mr. Stratton's name off the stage was Eugene Augustus Rohman, and he was born of Alsation parents in Buffalo, New York State, 57 years ago. He came to London in 1880 and, after a time joined the famous Moors and Burgess minstrels, becoming one of the most popular members of the company. He was very successful in negro dances, which he had acquired, as a boy, among the card-dancers of his native home.

64 Years with Vickers.

At the age of 80, Mr. Albert Vickers, chairman of Vickers, Limited, has placed in the hands of the Board his resignation, which has been reluctantly accepted. Mr. Albert Vickers was connected with the company for 64 years. He is the third son of the late Edward Vickers, a partner in the firm of Nevill, Vickers and Co., which, in 1867, was taken over by Vickers, Sons and Co., Limited. Since then the concern has become one of the most important iron and steel firms in the world. Mr. Douglas Vickers has been appointed chairman.

The [Prussian] Stowaway.

Efforts of the police to obtain any precise information about the mysterious Prussian, Karl Wilhelm Friedrich Giese, have proved unavailing, and at Marylebone recently he was sentenced to six months' hard labour and recommended for deportation. The man's story was that he left New York about a month ago as a stowaway and landed at London Docks without being detected. He is a tall, well-spoken man of 58 and he told the police that he had lived in America for 15 years, posing as a Swede, but left because Germans were badly treated there and he could not get work.

Major General Tollock.

Major-General Sir A. B. Tollock, K.C.B., C.M.G., who has just been appointed Colonel of the Welsh Regiment, served for over twenty years in that distinguished regiment. He took part in the Crimean War, 1855-56; was acting engineer with the gun-boat expedition to Haing Shan, and was at the actions of Sinpo and Tangku, the capture of Trenton and the surrender of Peking during the China War of 1859-60 (medal with two clasps), and he was Military Staff Officer to Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour at the bombardment of Alexandria, and subsequently went through the campaign which followed (several times mentioned in despatches, O.B. 3rd Class Major).

King's Relic the Old 70th Foot.

General Sir G. H. Graves, Colonel-in-Chief of the East Surrey Regiment, has received the following communication from the Deputy Archivist to the King at Windsor Castle:—"I have the honour, by command of the King, to forward to you an actual sample of the issuing and lace of the old 70th Foot, which was submitted for the approval of King George III. in 1768. This sample, together with others, was recently discovered among the archives of King George III. and His Majesty trusts that this relic of old arms may be thought worthy of preservation among the historical goods of your regiment. The sample has been sent to the Depot, East Surrey Regiment, in Kingston, where it will be kept until the return of the old 70th Foot to its former active service."

## DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.

PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the OVERLAND, HUDSON and CHANDLER Motor Cars, and the HARLEY DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.

KNOWLOGUE BRANCH, 24, NATHAN ROAD, TEL. K. 226.

PROPRIETOR: C. LAURITSEN.

Tel. 482.

## FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSION.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

## E. HING &amp; CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCRAFTERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

15, WING WOO ST., CENTRAL.

## SHIPPING:

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA  
INCORPORATED IN JAPAN.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

Steamship Owners, Brokers for the Sale, Purchase, Construction and Chartering of Steamers. Marine Insurance Brokers, etc.

Coalmine Owners also Bunker Coal Contractors.

Best Japanese Coal always in stock.

HEAD OFFICE: KOBE.

BRANCH OFFICE: TOKIO, SINGAPORE &amp; TAIHOKU.

AGENTS: LONDON, NEW YORK, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, SHANGHAI, TAKAO KEELUNG AND MOJI.

For Particulars Please Apply to:

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.  
Tel 2844. 2nd Floor St. George's Building.

## JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU  
fortnightly joint-service of the.

"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers tons Sailings.  
To SAN FRANCISCO VONDEN 10,000 15th Nov., 1918.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576.

Agents.

## NOTICE.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Owners, Captains &amp; Engineers of all Ships Trading to Saigon.

SHOULD YOU REQUIRE REPAIRS, DECK OR ENGINE ROOM OR ANY KIND OF STORES, PLEASE CONSULT US.

## UNIVERSAL MACHINERY

40-42 RUE CHAIGNEAU  
SAIGON.SOLE AGENTS OF L. JACQUE & CO'S ENGINEERING WORKS  
KHANHOI, SAIGON.General Engineers, Boiler makers, Coppersmiths,  
Brass Finishers, Foundry, Shipwrights,  
Welding by Oxygen, etc., etc.ALL AND EVERY KIND OF REPAIRS EXECUTED  
ON SHORTEST NOTICE, REPAIRS AND TIME  
GUARANTEED. PRICES MODERATE.  
BRITISH ENGINEER SUPERVISING.  
DOCKING CAN BE ARRANGED.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE. IN THE EVENT OF OFFICE BEING CLOSED  
PLEASE APPLY TO MANAGER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 115 RUE PAUL BLANCHY.  
Telephone 300 P. N. HULME, Manager.

## NOTICE.

## CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

S.S. "SIBERIA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO VIA  
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS  
AND MANILA.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bill of Lading for counter-signature and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 11th November, 1918, at 5 P.M. will be landed at consignee's risk, and expenses and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 15th November, 1918, at 5 P.M.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

No claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chaffed and damaged cargo will be landed into Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 18th November, 1918, at 10 A.M.

No claim will be recognised if filed after the 25th November, 1918.

T. DAIGO,

Manager.

HONGKONG, Sat. November 16th.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE ARMISTICE.

THE Matter of the Dominions.

London, Nov. 12.  
In the House of Commons, replying to questions as to whether the Dominions were represented at the armistice discussions in Paris, Mr. Bonar Law referred to the statement cabled on the 8th.

Dr. Macmaster asked: Were the Dominions represented at the conference on President Wilson's points?

Mr. Bonar Law: No, but obviously the Dominions as a whole could not possibly be there. The Government definitely promised that they would fully share in the peace negotiations. The armistice terms were a different matter. The armistice terms had to be settled immediately.

Replies to Mr. Claude Lowther who asked why Mr. Hughes was not invited. Mr. Bonar Law said he did not think one ought to enter into details. The Government did not think there was any real connection between the Peace Conference and the armistice terms. They believed that with the exception of one clause where President Wilson was not absolutely distinct that everything which we and our Allies ever asked for could be claimed under President Wilson's fourteen points.

## The King's Congratulations.

London, Nov. 12.  
On the occasion of the conclusion of the armistice H.M. the King has telegraphed his congratulations to the King of the Belgians, M. Poincaré, the Mikado, President Wilson, the Kings of Italy, Serbia, Rumania, Montenegro, Greece and Siam, the Sultan of Egypt and the Presidents of Portugal, China, Brazil and Cuba.

## Hero of Kut at St. Paul's.

London, Nov. 12.  
An impressive national thanksgiving service was held at St. Paul's at noon. It was attended by their Majesties and other royalties, members of the Cabinet, Allied and neutral diplomats, and representatives of the Dominions, India and the forces, also by General Townshend. The Primate, the Archbishop of York, officiated. Dense crowds cheered their Majesties en route.

## Paris Pejiques.

London, Nov. 12.  
The signing of the armistice was celebrated most enthusiastically in Paris. The streets were festooned, church bells were rung, salvos fired and great processions walked the streets with flags singing the anthems of the Allies. All public buildings were illuminated at night. The noise of the celebrations was heard in London by telephone.

## A Historic Scene.

Paris, Nov. 12.  
There were unforgettable scenes in the Chambre when M. Clemenceau read the terms of the armistice. The Premier's speech was punctuated by the firing of guns, the cheers of the Deputies and the frantic applause of the public in the galleries. After reading the terms in a voice broken with emotion the Premier greeted France, Alsace-Lorraine, the fallen and the Army. The whole Chamber then rose and thundered out the "Marseillaise". The deputies were almost delirious with joy and tears were in all eyes.

A French communiqué says: The conclusion of the armistice emphasises that the Allies, after four months of a decisive offensive have driven back, beaten and thrown out of France the powerful German army and forced it to sue for peace.

## The Allies Firm Stand.

London, Nov. 12.  
A wireless French official message says: The Allied High Command grants an additional day to the fortnight allowed for the evacuation of Belgium, Luxembourg and Alsace Lorraine and announces that otherwise the terms of the armistice cannot at present be modified.

A wireless French official message informs German General Headquarters that Major Sisteron of the Allied General Headquarters, accompanied by three officers, is proceeding to Spa to-day.

A wireless German official message recommends all German merchantmen to proceed to the nearest port.

## Preliminary Pact Wanted.

London, Nov. 12.  
A wireless German official message says: Dr. Sofi has sent a message to Secretary Lansing as follows: The Armistice being concluded the German Government requests President Wilson to arrange peace negotiations and proposes for the purpose of acceleration firstly to consider the conclusion of a preliminary peace. Dr. Sofi enquires where and when the negotiations might begin owing to the pressing danger of famine and is particularly anxious that the negotiations begin immediately.

## UNREST IN SWITZERLAND.

London, Nov. 12.  
A Berne message says: There is considerable labour unrest of a revolutionary character throughout Switzerland and strong hostility to the measures aiming at the preservation of order. The Federal Council announces its intention to call up additional troops and will resist a revolutionary movement for reforms which it is prepared to introduce voluntarily. A general strike has begun everywhere without disorders. Troops have been called out. The Postal, Telegraph and Customs officials are not striking at present though they are prepared to support the workmen's demands which include the speedy reelection of a National Council on a proportional basis, the reelection of the Federal Council according to the strength of parties, the revision of the constitution, the extension of popular rights and the war debt to be covered by taxation of big incomes.

## AUSTRIAN EMPEROR ABDIQUATES.

Copenhagen, Nov. 12.  
It is reported from Vienna that Emperor Karl has abdicated and that Foreign Minister Adler is dead. Karl in a proclamation says he abdicates in order not to hinder the free development of his peoples.

The State Council of Vienna has adopted a Bill proclaiming Austria-Hungary a republic and part of the German Republic.

## THE EX KAISER.

Arrival in Holland.

Amsterdam, Nov. 11.  
It is officially announced that the ex Emperor has arrived in Holland. Representatives of the Foreign Ministry have proceeded to Maastricht to discuss provisional arrangements for his stay, pending a final decision on the subject.

## Supreme Command Repriced.

Amsterdam, Nov. 12.  
Two trains brought the ex-Kaiser's party to Holland. The second contained "inter alia" ten automobiles. The "Tys" leaves on reliable authority that the Kaiser resolved on flight after he heard the terms of the armistice read at Headquarters. He bitterly reproached the Supreme Command that he had been misled. One general disengaged flight, leaving unswayed by the Kaiser but the latter paid no heed. Marshal Hindenburg, designated General von Falkenhayn to accompany the Kaiser. Hitherto the Dutch authorities have not asked the Kaiser to give his parole.

The Tys, a 1000-h.p. motor-car, and a 1200-h.p. motor-car to Amerongen Castle, where he is to stay at the guest of Count Beaufort.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

## Soviets in Control.

Amsterdam, Nov. 11.  
A message from Frankfurt states that the Soviet is in complete control. They are maintaining guards of soldiers on public buildings. A Dusseldorf message says: The Soviet has appealed for the maintenance of order and issued a warning that attacks on property and life be suppressed and strikes prohibited. A Hamburg message states: Business has been resumed and everything is fairly normal under Soviet rule. The German guards on the Dutch frontier have thrown down their arms and the frontiers are entirely open, one hundred German officers fleeing into Holland.

## More Thrones Renounced.

Amsterdam, Nov. 12.  
"Vorwaerts" states that the Soviet deposed the King of Saxony and in the First and Second Chambers the Ministers of State are carrying on in agreement with the Soviet pending new elections based on universal suffrage for men and women.

The Soviet at Berlin passed a resolution in favour of resumption of diplomatic relations with the Russian Bolsheviks.

Prince Henry of Reuss has renounced the throne for himself and house. It is confirmed that the Grand Duke of Oldenburg has been deposed.

A Polish directorate has been established at Cracow and has issued a proclamation deposing the Regency Council.

Herr Hirsch, a Majority Socialist deputy, has been appointed Director of Police in Berlin.

A message from Berlin states that Chancellor Ebert has announced that the strife between the Majority Socialists and Independent Socialists has ended.

From Darmstadt it is reported that the Grand Duke of Hesse has been placed under preventive arrest.

## Crown Prince Reported Shot.

Amsterdam, Nov. 13.  
The "Vaderland" says the Crown Prince was shot in an affray with German Guards when endeavouring to cross the frontier on Sunday.

It is reported that Herr Ballin committed suicide in his office at Hamburg on learning the terms of the armistice.

The Bolshevik Ambassador M. Yoffe and his staff, whom Prince Max expelled, have returned to Berlin.

## Disorders in German Army.

London, Nov. 12.  
The "Handelsblad" reports that several thousand German soldiers at Beverloo camp in Belgium raised the red flag and attacked another force which was pro-Kaiser. The latter were defeated and fled with their arms and artillery across the Dutch frontier where they were subsequently disarmed. Serious disorders have broken out in the German garrison at Antwerp.

## Autocracy Deserves No Mercy.

Copenhagen, Nov. 12.  
The new Bavarian Government, through Switzerland, has informed the Allies that Bavaria is now a "Peoples' State," that the terms of the armistice will bring chaos and asking the Allies to name conditions which will hit the guilty, adding that the "German military autocracy deserve no mercy."

## A Royal Plot Discovered.

Copenhagen, Nov. 13.  
A message from Berlin states that telegrams have been found in the palace of the Crown Princess indicating a plot to send Imperialist troops from the front to crush the revolution. In Berlin there was fresh fighting on Monday at the royal stables where the officers renewed their firing, also in the Unter den Linden where the revolutionary troops used machine-guns. There were many dead.

## Berlin Supports the Government.

London, Nov. 12.  
A German wireless official message says: The new National Government has met, consisting of the Majority Socialists Ebert, Scheidemann, and Landsberg, and the Independent Socialists Haase, Dittmann and Barth. Every departmental minister will be assisted by two Socialists, one Majority and one Independent. Ebert and Haase hold the chairmanship of the political cabinet.

Isolated resistances in Berlin by officers faithful to the Kaiser were soon suppressed. The population is quiet and obedient. Isolated pillagings have been ruthlessly punished. Hindenburg who is still at Headquarters, is in accord with the new Government.

## THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, Nov. 11.  
A French communiqué says: East of the forest of Trelon we have reached the Belgian frontier. Italian troops have entered Boero. After severe fighting we forced the passages of the Meuse between Virigne and Lumes.

## INDIA'S PEACE DELEGATE.

London, Nov. 13.  
Sir Satyendra Preesano Sinha, a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, is coming from India to attend the Imperial War Cabinet discussions preparatory to the Peace Conference.

(Continued on page 81.)

## HOTEL LISTS.

## HONGKONG HOTEL

Abraham D.	Judah J.
Anderson Mrs. Mrs. Joseph H. M.	Johns Mr. & Mrs. E. G. C. 23
Adcock Capt. I.	Kohler Mrs. L. M.
Brockbank O. T.	Kunz Mr. L. H. S.
Brennan	Kwok H.
Brown C.	Kwok H.
Bach N.	Kubrovy Miss N.
Bridge V. H.	Lachman Capt. T.
Bowman W. K.	Lili Miss Alice
Buckley Mr. H. D.	Lindau Dr. F.
Black Major & Mrs. Leonard F.	Lindau Dr. F.
G. D. R.	Lindau Dr. F.
Black Walter	Lindau Dr. F.
Bannister Mr. & Mrs. John H. de	Lindau Dr. F.
Mr. G. H. M.	Lindau Dr. F.
Bellott Mrs. E. B.	Lindau Dr. F.
Bleeker J. J.	Lindau Dr. F.
Baring J. H.	Lindau Dr. F.
Brauch Capt. & Mrs. Leonard F.	Lindau Dr. F.
B. B.	Lindau Dr. F.
Burns A.	Lindau Dr. F.
Burrell J. D.	Lindau Dr. F.
Boden Mr. & Mrs. A. L.	Lindau Dr. F.
Brock R. J.	Lindau Dr. F.
Brooks W. G.	Lindau Dr. F.
Bronck Dr. T. C.	Lindau Dr. F.
Brown F. C.	Lindau Dr. F.
Bateman Capt. E.	Lindau Dr. F.
Batham F. C.	Lindau Dr. F.
Bastien Capt. E.	Lindau Dr. F.
Chamber Mr. & Mrs. H.	Lindau Dr. F.
Chamberlain Capt. E.	Lindau Dr. F.
Chapman Dr. G. W.	Lindau Dr. F.
Chapman Col. A.	Lindau Dr. F.
Cookes F. S.	Lindau Dr. F.
Cameron B. V.	Lindau Dr. F.
Carroll H.	Lindau Dr. F.
Chest Mr. & Mrs. Leonard F.	Lindau Dr. F.
Clark Mr. & Mrs. J. C.	Lindau Dr. F.</

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 7.)

## BRITAIN'S WAR BILL.

London, Nov. 12.  
In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law, moving a vote of credit of £700,000,000, said he expected the expenditure to be less but if this was the end of the war some expense of demobilisation must be paid out of this vote. He also pointed out that greater expenditure might be necessary to bring food supplies to Europe. For 100 days up to 1st November the daily expenditure on the war had been £8,682,000. At October nineteen loans to the Allies amounted to £1,465,000,000 and loans to the Dominions to £212,000,000. Altogether £368,000,000 had been lent to Russia, £425,000,000 to France, £345,000,000 to Italy and £127,000,000 to smaller States. Britain's debts abroad did not exceed one thousand millions and this we could easily bear. Our future depended on the extent to which labour and capital could work together harmoniously.

He declared that the Empire's part was greater than had ever been played by any country in the world. (Loud cheers). "Look at the Dominions and India. Look at the part the Indian troops had played in the overthrow of Turkey and what of the Dominions? They were not fighting for the mother country; they were fighting for the Empire which was as much theirs as ours. They were far away but they sent their troops and what troops they are!" (Cheers). Mr. Bonar Law in conclusion emphasised the greatness of the war efforts of the mother country. He declared that her financial achievement had been no small one. The Navy had played a decisive part. The blockade had sapped the whole foundation of German life. The spirit of the people of Britain in the darkest hours had been indomitable. No army had done as much as ours during the last two years. We had won victory at a great price! (Loud cheers).

## PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

London, Nov. 13.  
A wireless German official message says: The Provisional Government's executive committee has decided that prisoners of war shall remain at their places of employment and be obliged to work as heretofore and receive the same wages as free German workmen.

Later.  
The German wireless instructions cabled earlier as regards war prisoners presumably constitute temporary measures pending repatriation.

## SUPPORT FOR MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

London, Nov. 13.  
At a meeting of two hundred leading Coalition Liberals, members of the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George gave an outline of the policy of reconstruction and attitude towards the League of Nations, the Fiscal question and Home Rule. The meeting unanimously pledged its support of Mr. Lloyd George and the Coalition Government during the period of reconstruction. The Premier received a remarkable ovation.

## FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

London, Nov. 12.  
In the House of Commons Sir Herbert Samuel suggested that all restrictions on the freedom of the press should now be removed.  
Mr. Bonar Law replied that the Government were closely considering the matter.

## THE BROKEN SOLDIER.

## Giving Disabled Men the Best Chance.

The perils of the uncontrolled flooding of industry with discharged soldiers were emphasised by Mr. St. George Heath at the Conference of Local War Pensions Committee, which was continued at Birmingham under the presidency of Mr. Neville Chamberlain. Mr. Heath's main point was that a particular industry may be overstocked with labour, with the result of depressing the standard of wages unless means are taken to adjust the inflow of State-trained ex-soldiers.

He compared the effect on Labour to the dire results which would fall upon the middle classes if the State started a system of confiscating invested wealth. Already 400,000 men had been discharged with pensions. That number would very greatly increase.

The Ideal Training.  
Mr. Heath suggested that friction would be avoided if war pensions committee would defer completion of training schemes till the advisory committee could be set up and consulted.

How far specialisation should be admitted into industrial courses and whether the ideal should not rather be to give the learner an all-round capability in a trade and the various processes commonly practised was another point raised. Committees had on the whole set their faces against specialisation, said Mr. Heath. Specialisation locked all the man's skill up in one very small section of an industry, and if there was any fluctuation of demand he had much less chance than the all-round man. They would wish the disabled man to be so qualified that in the event of shortage of work he would be the last man an employer would want to get rid of instead of the first.

Colonel Daintree deals with the subject of industrial training before discharge, and gave the results of work at Bury. It

Edmunds. He wanted the training to be made a counterpart of the ordinary workshop system, that there should be a standardisation of limbs and senses, a minute syllabus of instruction, and a careful matching of the man and his new vocation.

## To Hall Mark Service Men.

The gallant Colonel startled the conference with his notions of hall-marking service men sent into industry. He wanted a searching examination, and for those who survived it a certificate by the instructor in immediate charge, countersigned by the Mayor or the head of the local administration.

Speaking with emotion, the Colonel paid a touching tribute to the indomitable courage of our soldiers in the field, and claimed that nothing could be too good for them when they came home.

Why is it that so comparatively few men back from the war are availing themselves of the offer of vocational training? The reason was stated by Mr. Carter, of Walsall, and endorsed by Mr. Smith, of Wolverhampton, the latter of whom spoke as a silver badge man. The training allowance is 27s. 6d. plus 5s. bonus; meanwhile the man has to forego his pension. When that dawns upon him, his reply to the proposition, according to Mr. Carter, is "Nah po." The Ministry of Munitions' scale for men re-entering civil life is much more generous, in fact, a man on munitions can soon be getting his £4 to £6 a week.

The impolicy of withdrawing the pension, and the evil effects of the suspicion prevalent among ex-service men that any improvement in their worldly position would imperil the pension altogether, were strongly stressed. The effect of one charge brought forward by Mr. Smith was that pensioners were often intimidated by employers into acquiescing in unfair conditions. When threatened with having their case reported to the local committee, they feared the loss of their pension and suspension.

## FROM THE LOWER DECK.

## More Admiralty Concessions.

The Admiralty has decided to increase the number of promotions of commissioned warrant officers and warrant officers to commissioned rank. The number to be promoted will in future be 8 per cent of officers of all classes in each branch. This is double that allowed before the war.

The rank of Commander will be opened to the extent of 1 per cent of the total officers of each branch to gunners, boatswains, signal boatswains, engineers, and shipwrights.

Warrant officers of all branches will receive promotion to commissioned warrant rank after ten years' seniority as warrant officer, provided they are recommended by their commanding officers, have a good record, and have served for five years at sea as warrant officer. Commissioned warrant rank may be granted at the discretion of the Admiralty for war or other distinguished service.

## Examination Tests.

Commissioned warrant officers will be allowed to pass an examination for lieutenant (or equivalent rank), and will then be eligible for promotion by selection in conjunction with seniority; provided they have three years' sea service as commissioned warrant officer.

Lieutenants (or officers of equivalent rank) promoted from commissioned warrant officer will be promoted to Lieutenant Commander (or equivalent rank) after eight years' seniority in the junior rank, without examination, or similar conditions. These regulations do not refer to the older officers promoted for long and zealous service.

It is the intention that promotion to commissioned rank up to a total of 4 per cent should be reserved for the older officers, as at present, for long and zealous service, and such officers will not be required to pass an examination, though they must be passed medically fit. These officers will not be eligible for the rank of Commander. The remaining 4 per cent of promotions will as a general rule be confined to younger officers, who will be required to pass an examination.

## Changes in Uniform.

Changes are also made in the uniform. The buttons and black braid on the cuffs of commissioned warrant officers and warrant officers (R.N. and R.N.R.), including Coastguard officers, are abolished. Warrant officers will wear a stripe of 1½ in. gold lace, and warrant officers, R.N.R., will wear two intersecting lines of 1 in. gold lace.

Commissioned warrant officers and warrant officers' uniform generally will be brought into line with that of other officers, especially as regards the full dress coat.

A distinguishing colour of dark green will be worn by officers of the Electrical Branch, and the colour ring of the bayonet-fighting instructor's maxim—"Don't waste your breath running after the Hun. The bullet goes faster than you can!"

"During this advance we were given a pretty hefty demonstration of how hard up Germany is for all a sort of cloth material. We came to one of their hospitals which they had left all standing. When we looked round we were surprised to find that practically everything was made of paper—paper sheets, towels, bandages, ties, aprons; even paper string!

We found that they buried their dead in paper shirts, so as not to waste an ounce of material. We knew they had been using paper bandages for some time, but we didn't think it had gone so far as that hospital proved it to have gone. The paper was very tough, and would stretch quite a lot before it would tear. It was the sort of crinkly stuff that we use for making lampshades and Christmas decorations.

"One thing we noticed was that Jerry doesn't seem to be using his bomb as much as he used to. He's beginning to realize, perhaps, that they're pretty feeble things—or he's getting short of supplies. The German bomb was never much good. It hardly ever killed a man. Compared with our Mills, it's a boy's trick of H.M. Cavalry.

Until further orders, Inspector's Patrols will take the place of the ordinary patrols.

## Winter Uniform.

All ranks who have been passed for issue of uniform and/or cap must forthwith attend at Noodin's shop for measurement.

## ADVANCE AUSTRALIA!

## Battle Story.

The Australian who had arrived from France by the last convoy smiled a twisted smile under the load of bandages that wreathed his head.

"Yee," he said. "It was some fighting!

"We boys have rather got used lately to going over and swooping up the Hun without overmuch trouble after the first beat of the attack had worn off. As soon as they saw us coming they were mighty quick about putting up their hands. It wasn't quite the same this time. We came up against a real lot of hard fighting."

The Germans were mostly young men and good specimens, and they fought like tigers—although I think most of their courage was the courage of despair. They had put hundreds of strong points in our way—small triangular trenches with anything from one to six machine guns in them—and sometimes we had to bayonet them right on their guns. That isn't our usual experience.

"There was at least one case, though, where a nice little crowd were collared pretty cheaply. It was in one of their biggest strong points. We'd turned the Trench Mortar better into it, and after a few Stokes shells had battered it considerably the T.M.B. commander and a corporal went over on their own and took eighty prisoners who looked very sorry for themselves.

"The tanks did really wonderful work. It was sheer delight to see them lurching across the broken ground, and going steadily on in spite of the really terrific fire that was concentrated on them. Fritz not only went for them all out with his artillery, but turned every available machine gun onto them as well.

But he didn't do as much damage as he thought he was going to. They simply kept on, rolling out strong points like a lawn roller squashes a slug in its way, or throwing them limply on one side just like you would kick a piece of orange-peel off the pavement into the gutter. They worked tremendous havoc.

"There was one Tank section commander who deserved something big. He was out of his tank and directing the advance when he saw that something was going wrong with one of the other tanks. To do his job better, he simply climbed on top of it, got it in its right course again, and directed the advance from a position which, in view of barrage that was being put on them, was, to say the least of it, uncomfortable. He ought to have been killed a dozen times over—but he wasn't even wounded.

"Our Lewis gunners did some pretty useful stunts. One Number One carried on firing after his left hand had been blown off!

We manned their own strong points as we scuppered them and taught them the truth of the bayonet-fighting instructor's maxim—"Don't waste your breath running after the Hun. The bullet goes faster than you can!"

"During this advance we were given a pretty hefty demonstration of how hard up Germany is for all a sort of cloth material.

We came to one of their hospitals which they had left all standing. When we looked round we were surprised to find that practically everything was made of paper—paper sheets, towels, bandages, ties, aprons; even paper string!

We found that they buried their dead in paper shirts, so as not to waste an ounce of material.

We knew they had been using paper bandages for some time, but we didn't think it had gone so far as that hospital proved it to have gone.

The paper was very tough, and would stretch quite a lot before it would tear.

It was the sort of crinkly stuff that we use for making lampshades and Christmas decorations.

"One thing we noticed was that Jerry doesn't seem to be using his bomb as much as he used to. He's beginning to realize, perhaps, that they're pretty feeble things—or he's getting short of supplies.

The German bomb was never much good. It hardly ever killed a man.

Compared with our Mills, it's a boy's trick of H.M. Cavalry.

Until further orders, Inspector's Patrols will take the place of the ordinary patrols.

## POLICE-RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., state:

"Heather Day," 1918.

Seven Inspectors and seventy-five Sergeants and Constables, will be required for extra duties on Friday and Saturday, November 29th and 30th. Warning Officers have been notified.

All ranks of the Police Reserve Force when in uniform may wear the emblem which will be sold in connection with the "Heather Day" celebration.

Mounted Police.

Until further orders, Inspector's Patrols will take the place of the ordinary patrols.

## Winter Uniform.

All ranks who have been passed for issue of uniform and/or cap must forthwith attend at Noodin's shop for measurement.

## CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:

## The German Gunboat.

On the receipt of the news of the German armistice, the Government ordered that a statement of all the equipment seized from the gunboat Tsitsik should be made out and sent to the British Consul.

## Japanese Detained.

Four Japanese have been detained at Wuchow and sent to Canton to be handed over to the Japanese Consul, being accused of smuggling explosives.

## The Civil Governor.

In regard to the question of the post of Civil Governor, a resolution it has been passed at a Constitutional meeting that three names should be chosen and the President requested to select one from among them for the post.

## Germans Clearing Out.

On the publication of the notice from the British Consulate the Germans in Shanghai have commenced to remove their personal effects from the Shanghai.

## Public Holiday.

The 15th inst. will be observed as a public holiday in celebration of the German armistice. None of the pipers will publish on the 16th inst.

## Vagrancy.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, Jonathan Baker appeared on the charge of vagrancy. Inspector O'Sullivan stated that defendant gave himself up at the instigation of the Harbour Master. In Court, defendant stated that he was formerly a ship's officer but was paid off in Hongkong, where he was stranded. He was in quest of another berth on board ship. Mr. J. R. Wood committed him to the House of Detention.

## Armed Robberies.

Chau Tak, accountant in a money changer's shop at 403, Shanghai Street, Yau Ma Tei, reported to the Police that at 9.30 p.m. on the 14th inst. five men armed with revolvers entered his shop, and, after confining his folks to the kitchen, where one of the plunderers kept guard, decamped with booty to the extent of \$160. Another armed robbery is reported to have taken place at Chinese Sha Tau Kok at 11 a.m. on the 12th inst. by a gang of thirty robbers, who attacked the Tai Ping Distillery and stole \$279 in money and clothing and made good their escape after taking away the master's son probably with a view to ransom.

of bombing in mopping up those strong-points of his, and he didn't appreciate our attentions very much. He is almost as scared of the Mills as he is of Trench Mortars or of his own artillery.

"The moral of our fellows is a surprise even to ourselves. After ever all this time, they seem actually to enjoy a fight. We've been battle-mates at one time or another with troops belonging to most regiments in the British Army, and they are always merry fighters, laughing and singing when they're in the thick of it; and ready for anything that comes along. It was just the same as ever in this advance—the Germans fighting gallantly, and our chaps playing it as it should be played, as the greatest game of earth. There were some Welsh chaps on our left who collared a big patch of Hun after the fight had been going on for hours. The prisoners were looking absolutely fed up and far from home, but the Welsh men, in spite of all they'd gone through, had plenty of spirit left for a joke. They were chaffing those Hun like a party of school-boys, and promising them motor cars and a house in the country. A German couldn't do that at the beginning of the fight, much less after hours of long scrapping, but nothing can take the heart out of our fellows. I saw a Boche sergeant major who said he had been decorated for something he'd done at Verdun after his Iron Cross, a Welsh corporal, and he wouldn't take it from him.

"How many Germans would have done in similar circumstances? We thought it was a very fair and civilised act!

"We were doing nicely, hope to be back in time for the first Chinese examinations."

## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:

## Strength.

No. 996 Pte. A. K. MacKenzie was enrolled on 11.11.18 and posted to "A" Coy. No. 1 Platoon, No. 826 Pte. C. R. M. Young, "A" Coy., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure.

## Promotion.

No. 284 Lance Corp. F. A. Perry, "A" Company, to be Corporal, dated 8.11.18.

## Appointments.

No. 774 Sergt. D. K. Blair, "D" Company, is appointed Acting Company Sergeant, dated 8.11.18. No. 353 Pte. F. A. Welle, "A" Company, is appointed Lance Corp., dated 8.11.18.

## Leave.

Captain C. Champ

## GENERAL NEWS.

Funeral of Sir George Reid.—At the funeral of Sir George Reid, the following were the pall bearers:—Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, Minister for the Royal Australian Navy, Secretary for the Colonies, High Commissioner of Australia, Agent-General for New South Wales, Lord Blyth, and Mr. W. Hayes Fisher, M.P. A large and representative congregation attended the memorial service at St. Columba's Church of Scotland, Pont-Street, in the afternoon. The interment took place at Putney Vale Cemetery.

German African "Empire."

A publication, written by Emil Zimmermann, dealing with a German scheme to create a vast Central African Empire, formed the subject of an application to the Controller of Patents recently. The applicants, Meera Longmane, Green & Co., the publishers, asked for a license to issue an English translation. The book sets forth the scheme of establishing a great empire in Central Africa, so that the north and south would be cut off. It showed very clearly what was the true policy of Germany. The granting of the license was recommended.

Highways to Relieve Railways.

Plans for the shouldering by the highways of a large share of the nation's war transport burden during the coming winter were to be formulated at a series of conferences begun at Washington recently by the eleven regional directors of the Highways Transport Committee of the Council of National Defence; with Rod D. Chapin, chairman of the committee, and heads of the Railroad and Food Administrations, the Shipping Board, the War Industries Board, and other Governmental agencies. The regional chairman represent territory having approximately 2,500,000 miles of highways.

Returning to Shanghai.

The friends of Mrs. Trevallyn Jones will learn with interest, says the *Shanghai Mercury*, that her youngest son, Raymond, is on his way back to Shanghai, being invalided from the Army, after four years' service, two years of it being in France, where he was gassed, wounded twice and suffered from frost-bitten feet. His elder brother, Captain Llewellyn Jones, M.O., is still a prisoner of war in Heidelberg, but writes cheerfully to his mother. In his last letter, dated August 1, he expresses the hope of being sent to Holland shortly, and then to England.

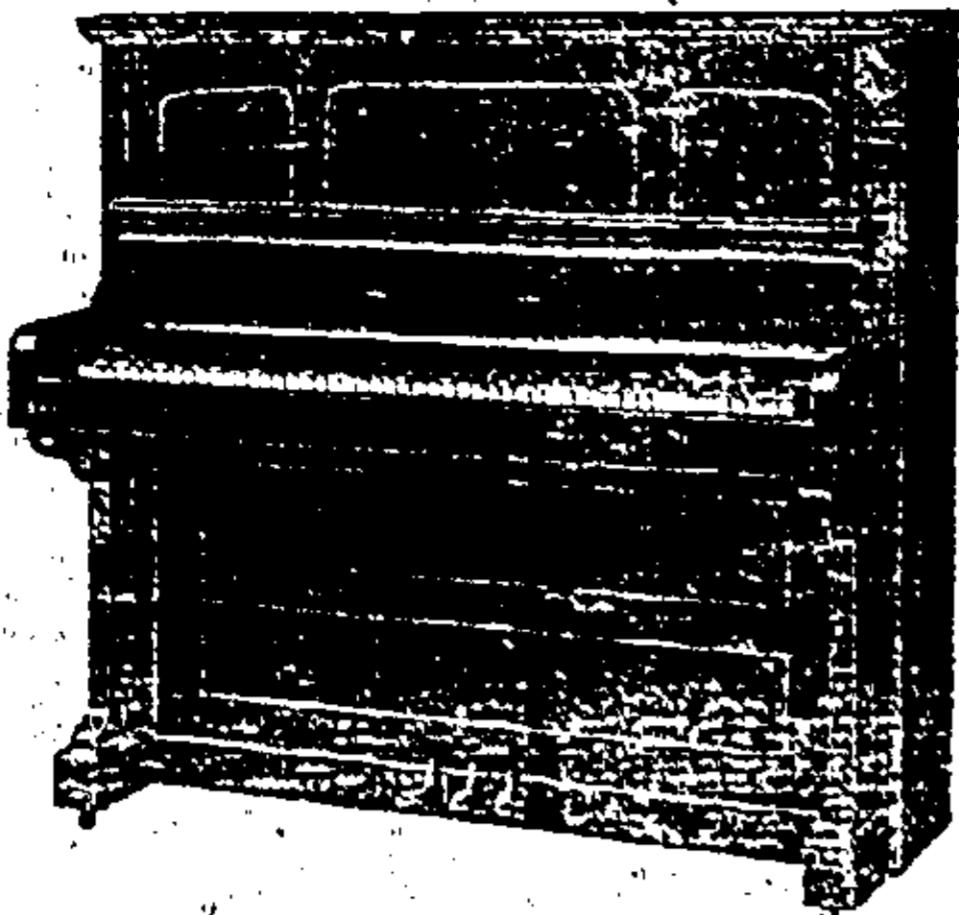
A Shanghai Effort.

November 11 was the date set for the starting of a week's drive for \$100,000 in Shanghai, the money to be divided among organizations working with American troops. The funds will be divided between the Y.M.C.A., Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., National Catholic War Council, Jewish Welfare Board, War Camp Community Service and American Library Association. The committee for the local campaign will include prominent men of all creeds. In return for the Shanghai contribution, the Shanghai Y.M.C.A. has asked the Central Committee in New York for \$100,000 with which to build a New Y.M.C.A. Memorial Service for Capt. Cromie.

A memorial service for Capt. Cromie, who was killed while defending the British Embassy in Petrograd, was conducted at St. Martin-in-the-Fields recently by the rector, the Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard, and Bishop Bury. The chief mourners were Mrs. Cromie, Mr. Leonard, and Miss Lunard. The congregation included Sir Eric Gleddes, who was accompanied by his naval secretary (Admiral Everett), Admirals Sir Edginald Hall, and Lady Hall; Lady Wemyss, (Capt. Marriott) representing Sir Rosely Wemyss; M. Nabokoff (Russian Charge d'Affaires), and many other officers. The service was prefaced by the "Miracle Heroique" (Saint-Saens) played by the organist, and the hymns sung were, "Through the right of doubt and sorrow," and "Praise to the Holiest in the height." The National Anthem was also rendered.

## NOTICES.

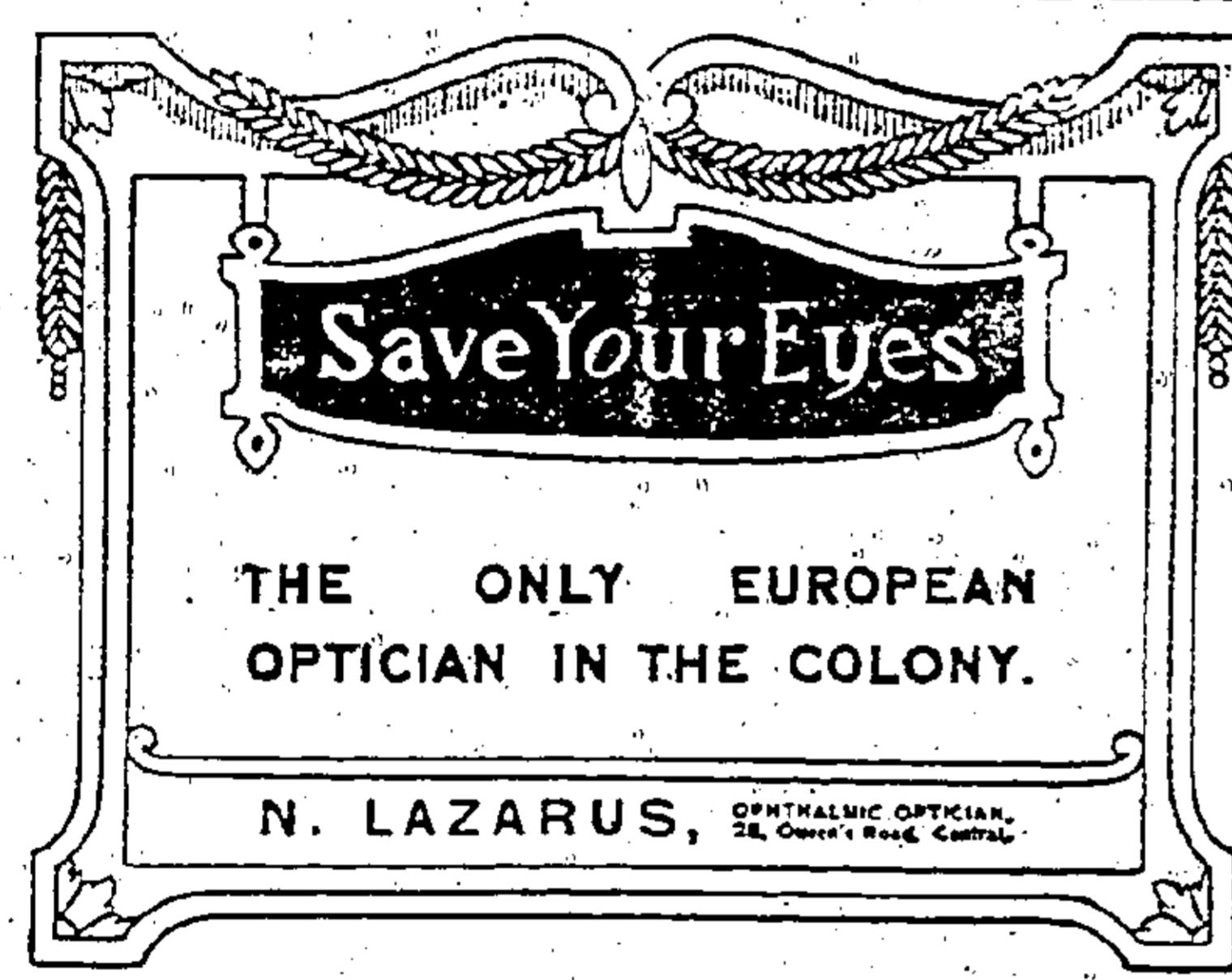
## MOUTRIE PIANOS



ARTISTIC IN FINISH AND COMBINE QUALITY OF TONE WITH LIGHTNESS OF TOUCH. GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.

Prices from \$425.  
Cash or easy terms.

## MOUTRIE'S



THE ONLY EUROPEAN  
OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.

N. LAZARUS, OPTICAL OFFICIAN,  
24, Queen's Road Central.

## 4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

Price of Issue Frs. 70.80.

Net Interest Produced 5.65%, running from October 16th, 1918.

Subscription List Closing November 20th, 1918.

Special Facilities for French Exchange.

Advances Granted Against Scrip.

Full Particulars on Application to the

## RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK

R. A. RODGERS,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1918.

## CAKES

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND COMPLIMENTARY  
IN ALL VARIETIES.

## VICTORIA CAFE

(Next to F. & O. Office,  
24, Des-Vaux Road Central.)

TELEPHONE 2667.

"Our Day" at Ningpo.

The members of the British part of the Ningpo community, have once again celebrated "Our Day" by a successful effort to raise funds for the Red Cross Society. The committee of the local branch of the Patriotic League arranged for a grand fete held at the British Consulate, through the kindness of the resident Consul, Mr. R. S. Pratt.

The attractions comprised a large stall of useful and fancy articles, in the charge of Mrs. Pratt; a beautiful collection of plants and flowers in the charge of Mr. Bookless; a cake and sweet stall in the hands of Mrs. Robbie and Miss Hughes, and various entertainments provided by other friends. The fete was attended by practically all members of the foreign community in the port, and also by the Chinese officials and many of the gentry. The total proceeds are expected to reach about \$100.

The Ningpo foreign community is small in number, but since the commencement of the war it has laboured with great heartiness and enthusiasm to support the various patriotic funds.

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MES-  
SAGERIES MARITIMES.

M. R. J. TOURTEL has this day taken charge of the above Company's Hongkong Agency.

F. RADAMELLE,

Agent.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1918.

## AH-MEN,

## HING CHEONG &amp; CO.

## TAILORS,

## DRAPERS AND OUTFITTERS.

Have had the honour of supplying military officers for many years.

No. 8, Queen's Road, Central,  
Opposite the Astor House.

HONGKONG.

## Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

(Advertisements not Prepaid shall be charged at the rate of two cents per word.)

## TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace Kowloon. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, KOWLOON.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

A HOUSE in Wongneichong Road.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

## WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—A commercial graduated student can do TYPEWRITER, shorthand, and bookkeeping; wishins position. Apply Box 1447 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## LOST.

DOG LOST.—A Liver and White POINTER DOG, with no bitch on the colour since the 5th inst. Finder will be rewarded and if not returned will be prosecuted. Apply Box No. 1446 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Galesend, 109, The Peak, SIX ROOMS; grass tennis court. Immediate possession. Apply C. H. Gale, Public Works Department.

## NOTICES.

## YALE &amp; TOWNE HARDWARE

## YALE

PADLOCKS, CABINET LOCKS

DOOR CLOSERS, Etc., Etc.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

## A CONSIGNMENT

OF "HOTACOLD" VACUUM BOTTLES

HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED.

INSPECTION INVITED

AT THE PHARMACY

(FLETCHER, & CO., LTD.)

Tel. 345. 22, Queen's-Road Central.

## SAFES.

We can offer you  
very good value  
in the

## MEILINK SAFE

Prices range from

\$55 upwards

A small Meilink safe  
for your home is a  
very good investment.

## ALEX. ROSS &amp; CO.

Machinery Department.

Telephone 2487.

## NOTICES.

## HEATHER DAY.

## ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

WANTED.—Elephants, Lions, Tigers for the "Zoo"; also Geese, Turkeys, Poultry, Pigeons, Ducks, Rabbits, Dogs, Cats, etc., the latter to be sold. Communicate with A. K. Taylor, No. 4 Government Quarters, Park Road.

## NOTICE.

## FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST

SCIENTIST, OF HONGKONG

announces a free lecture on

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

by

BLISS KNAPP, C. S. B.

at the THEATRE ROYAL.

TUESDAY, November 19th, 1918.

AT 5.30 P.M.

## NOTICES.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

## SPECIAL OFFER

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

TO INTRODUCE THE FOLLOWING LINES.

## Asparagus.

NEW SEASONS.

55 cents. per tin.

## Canadian Fresh Herrings.

IN 1 LB. TALL TIN.

35 cents. per tin.

## Australian Marmalade.

"I X L" BRAND.

in 2 lb. tins.

35 cents. per tin.

## Stewed Prunes.

READY FOR TABLE.

in ½ lb. tins.

15 cents. per tin.

## English Jam.

"TIP TKEE" BRAND.

in 1 lb. tin 35 cents. per tin.

## "GOLD SEAL"

## CONGOLEUM

FLOOR COVERING  
AND ART RUGS.

Waterproof, Sanitary,  
Durable.

Guaranteed to wear  
well under  
normal conditions.

For prices & particulars apply to:

PACIFIC TRADING CO.

34, Queen's Road, Central.

Telephone 2319.

Our agents for South China.

## SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.

## Pyeris

REGISTERED.

AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF A WELL-KNOWN SPA AT HALF THE PRICE. BLENDS PERFECTLY WITH SPIRITS, ESPECIALLY WHISKY.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

ERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone 436.

## 4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

Price of issue Frs. 70.80

Bearing interest from the 16th October 1918 payable quarterly.

Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years.

Subscription list will be closed on the 20th November 1918.

Further particulars on application to the

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

5, Chater Road.

M. ROUET de JOURNEL Manager.

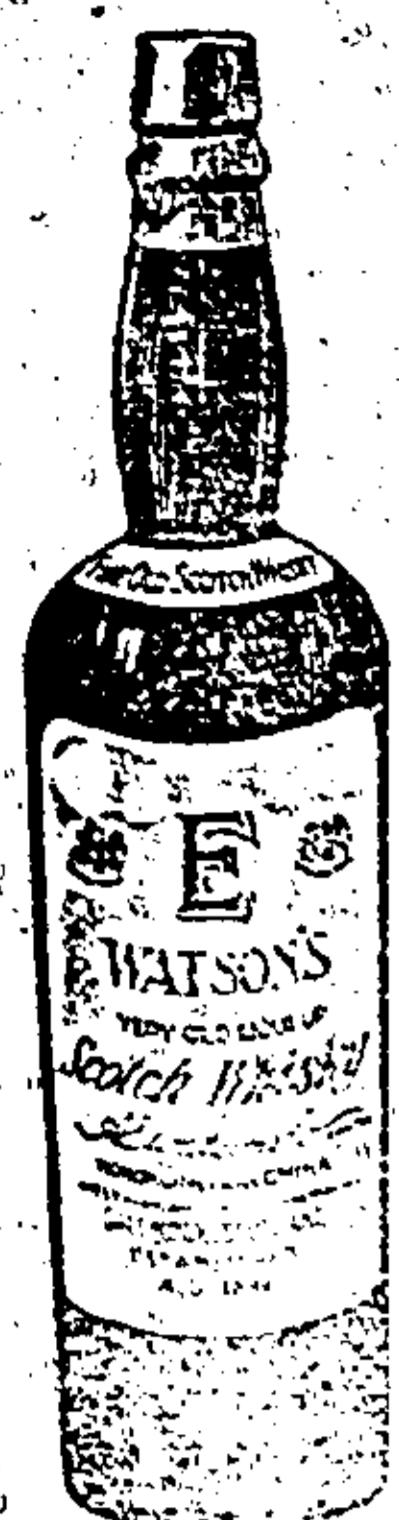
(FRENCH BANK)

Princes Building, Chater Road, where full particulars may be obtained.

**WATSON'S**  
**E**  
**THE PREMIER SCOTCH**  
**OF THE FAR EAST**  
**FOR 25 YEARS.**

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,  
 WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
 HONGKONG.  
 Telephone No. 616.



Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them "to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides."

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 a quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1918.

### UNDER THE YOKE.

We consider that no one fully realised the utter humiliation of Germany until they had read the armistice terms which she has been forced to accept. We were of course certain that the terms would be terribly sweeping; but surely the nation who must accept them is absolutely lost. We could hardly have believed it possible that a people could have been so fearfully humiliated, so lost to all sense of national pride and personal self-esteem, and it must be remembered that these conditions are only the preliminaries: what must be the real terms on which peace will be granted to them? The spectacle of any other country in the world except Germany being brought to the dust would indeed be pitiful, but we can find in our hearts not one feeling of sympathy for the beast of Europe. For over four years Germany has brought death and misery and devastation to the world and she is only receiving her just dues—not just, for if she were being punished according to her crimes, she would be for ever swept off the face of Europe. What a climax to all her hopes of conquest and world power: a change from a once great and proud Empire!

"Der Tag" has come, but it is a day of defeat and fearful reckoning, and never again can Germany raise her head among the proud nations of the world, for the yoke of the Allies is indeed a heavy one. If we look at the terms of the armistice in detail we will find that there is left no loophole of escape. Nothing could be more terse, more explicit or more embracing. Germany's usual artifice for word-play and splitting hairs could not avail her, all she could do was to accept and say nothing. In the west the directions are clear. The enemy must evacuate Belgium, France, Alsace Lorraine and Luxembourg within fourteen days, and the Allies will keep pace with their retreating armies, occupying the country as they leave it. To make sure that German treachery can have no scope, the enemy has to surrender 5,000 guns, 30,000 machine-guns, 2,000 aeroplanes and so on. But that is not all. All the Rhineland has also to be evacuated and the main towns, roads, railways, and lines of communication to be occupied by the Allies, who are even confiscating a large part of their vehicles of transport. A clause that will give great satisfaction is No. 10 which demands the immediate repatriation of all Allied prisoners of war.

As regards the Eastern frontiers of Germany and East Africa, the terms are practically the same, and can be summed up in three words—get out quickly. Nor have Belgium's rights been forgotten, for Germany is ordered to return at once all the great spoil which she has stolen. We consider that the naval conditions are the most drastic and far-reaching, for they do away once and for all with Germany's hopes of becoming the great naval power in the world. All the submarines and a large part of her surface fleet have to be surrendered to the Allies; all minefields have to be indicated, and the freedom of the seas is once more assured. The whole spirit of the Note is best seen if we count the number of times that the "all" occurs. Nothing is omitted or forgotten, and the drawing up of the terms in itself is a masterpiece, for their is no mincing of words, no promises on the part of the Allies, no talk of meeting half way. The armistice terms are the words of a conqueror to the vanquished. Everything is demanded and nothing given in exchange.

### The Camp Question.

At the present moment, when the business houses of the Colony are being run with greatly depleted staffs, there is a very strong feeling prevalent that the idea of holding of the annual camp of instruction for members of the Defence Corps, should be abandoned. That is an attitude with which we are in full agreement, and we only trust that representations will be made which will result in business interests being given first consideration. A year ago, the war was in full swing, and though most firms were working with a reduced personnel, it was generally felt that no sacrifice could be too great and that no precaution should be overlooked in view of possibilities which lay ahead. The holding of the camp in those circumstances was a duty which was cheerfully discharged. Today, however, the situation is altogether different. In the first place, the Armistice is in operation and we have been told that it is impossible for Germany to resume hostilities, even if she ever desires to. There is, therefore, no such necessity as there was a year ago for a continuation of rigorous military training. We realise, of course, that the time has not yet come for the disbanding of all military forces, but in the interests of the commerce of the Colony it is essential that we should at any rate revert to normal conditions of life as far and as soon as possible.

### No Urgency.

More than that, with the present shortage of men, it would be impossible to permit of full attendance at the camp, the value of which would therefore be considerably reduced. Then there is the question of cost, which would probably run into at least twenty or thirty thousand dollars—money which could be put to far better purpose in these times. Neither on grounds of utility nor expense can the camp be justified at the present time. Another point that has to be remembered is that during the war the members of the Defence Corps have been through courses of training which have made them more efficient than ever before, and there is thus every reason for feeling that the men are quite fitted for any emergency which may arise in the near future. The victory won by the Allies is complete and thorough. Militarism has been crushed, and no-one wants to see it revived. There is at any rate no immediate prospect of more fighting; the tendencies are all in the other direction. On these and the other grounds quoted no urgency exists calling for widespread interruption of civil life. The ordinary training appears fully adequate for present needs.

### Unity Needed.

Good Britons the world over will read with satisfaction that there is every probability of the Coalition form of Government being maintained at Home during the period of reconstruction. A meeting of Liberals pledging its support to Mr. Lloyd George and a gathering of Unionists expressing its confidence in Mr. Bonar Law have indicated their approval of the continuation of the Coalition, and we think it will be generally conceded that that is a sensible resolve. Everyone knows that there are great and pressing problems to be faced in the immediate future, and it political ranks can be closed up and the party spirit eliminated as it has been during the war, it will be much easier to cope with the tremendous issues. If, on the other hand, the nation is to revert to petty political squabbling, we may well fear for what the eventual upshot may be. There is very widespread uneasiness in Europe to-day, and the situation only requires to be exploited by the extremists to throw the whole Continent into even worse chaos than has ever been known before. With Mr. Lloyd George, we have confidence in the sanity of the British people at this moment. But the future will only be made bright and the necessary reforms carried through by all parties uniting in the task which lies ahead.

### DAY BY DAY.

ALL REASON AND NATURAL SEARCH OUGHT TO FOLLOW FAITH NOT TO GO BEFORE NOR OPPOSE IT.

To-morrow's Anniversary.  
 To-morrow is the anniversary of the opening of the Suez Canal (1869).

### The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 2d. 11/16d.

### The Health Return.

During yesterday there were notified one fatal case each of plague and enteric, both victims being Chinese.

### Football.

The Hongkong League match between Hongkong Football Club and Royal Navy will take place on the Club ground instead of Navy ground as previously stated.

### Traffic Offences.

Thirty-four rickshaw, pullers and chair-bearers were summoned at the Police Court this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood with various breaches of the Traffic Regulations. Inspector Garrod prosecuted and His Worship imposed fines ranging from \$2 to \$4.

### Thanksgiving Service.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government will attend the Service at Union Church on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. The Service will be one of Thanksgiving for Victory and the sure prospect of Peace. The public are invited.

### Japanese Congratulations.

The following telegram has been received by a British concern in this Colony from of the largest Japanese companies in Tokyo:—"Warmest congratulations conclusion victorious armistice, towards which unceasing British efforts so gloriously contributed."

### A Good Cause.

The collections at St. Andrew's, Kowloon, on Sunday next, Nov. 17 will be on behalf of the Missions to Seamen; the money received will be used to start an Endowment Fund for the local branch of the Missions to Seamen which has no Endowment Fund and no Reserve Funds. The service at 11 a.m. (Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon) will be taken by the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, and the evening service at 6 p.m. by Major Walmsley.

### Cutting and Wounding.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with cutting and wounding another Chinese. Inspector R. MacDonald prosecuted and Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for the defence. The facts of the case, as told by Inspector Mac Donald, were that at about 8 p.m. the complainant was walking along Queen's Road near Belcher's Street, at Kennedy Town, when the defendant came up to him. The complainant did not know the defendant. There was a row between the complainant and the defendant and he wanted his revenge. His Worship remanded the case till next week.

### A Tall Story.

A rather queer defence was made by Leung Wing at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, when charged with the theft of a piece of rope from the launch Jeannette of the P. and O. S. N. Co., Inspector O'Sullivan prosecuted. Defendant said that a man fell into the Harbour, so he took the rope to throw it to the man and he was accused of stealing it. In reply to his Worship, defendant said he was riding a ricksha at the time and that he threw the rope from the ricksha a distance of a few feet. Inspector O'Sullivan said that about 8 a.m. this morning the defendant was seen pulling the rope from the Jeannette. The people on the launch saw this and when defendant had pulled the rope one of the launch folks came out and defendant ran away. The folks chased him and eventually he was arrested. Defendant, when charged at the Station this morning, denied the theft of the rope, but did not say that he took the rope for the purpose of saving. The two folks of the launch in giving evidence corroborated Inspector O'Sullivan's statement. His Worship sentenced defendant to two months' hard labour.

As I was saying, everybody got right merry at the news. I'm sorry now to admit that I did quite a bit of cutting myself, which in a whisky and smoke laden atmosphere was no' the best thing in the world for my throat and indigestion, kn'ing about. Looking back I must

### ROBBIE'S LETTERS: XI.

To His Nephew in France  
 (Maybe in Germany).

Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1918.

Dear Alick,

Old man Hollingshuller is very likely busy at the moment having an agreement with his printer as to the best way to have the fore-front of his name, that was deleted, and plain "Herr" put in instead, without going to the expense of a new card plate. He's got to economise these days, for, let me tell you, it's no' likely that his clothes will bring much at auction, for if all accounts are true, there'll be a fair slump in uniforms where he is for some time to come. Man, it's my firm belief that to a man of his temperament a hard hat had a tweed suit and elastic-sided boots would be worse on his nerves than a short term lease on St. Helena. No, that would be too gentlemanly for one that served a Royal apprenticeship at sabre-rattling. What I say is, let him have one more good rattle—as he takes the nine foot drop. Man, it would be fine to read:

The prisoner after eating heartily of a breakfast of ham and eggs and two cups of coffee was visited in the condemned cell by his spiritual adviser and afterwards by a few friends, prominent among whom were Lord Haldane and Ramsey MacDonald. At a signal from the Sheriff, the Chief Warden threw open the door of his cell and announcing him by name called him forth. Despite his hitherto calmness of demeanour, however, the gaunt prisoner had to be supported during the short passage to the scaffold...

Unless I read something like that some day I'll have serious thoughts of turning an atheist. It will be a far, far better death than ever he deserves—the trouble hound. That's been his chief vocation in life, anyhow, when you come to think of it. There are trouble-hunters and trouble keepers-up and there are also many number of folks in this world that would go a mile out of their road to look for a scrap and wouldn't be happy till they found it. But it's the trouble-starter that I never liked, the one that throws in the switch and remains an interested spectator while the rest are mashing each others heads off and not knowing why. Whether the foregoing will ever come off remains to be seen, but it's a God's blessing that there's more than the British to see justice done....

If Pa Wilson had taken a trip to Great Yarmouth, for instance, instead of Dutch Limburg (it sounds like a cheese, but it's more than he deserves, anyhow) I know what would happen despite all the solemn pronouncements that have been uttered. He would be fined \$20 for breach of the peace and to find security for another \$100. In case he breaks out within the next six months, and a castle to live in, w/ free coal and gas thrown in, and a cart o' coals and a ham at Christmastime. But, thank the Lord, the French have a long memory and a very literal conception of what an "eye for eye and a tooth for a tooth" means....

Aye, but I'm no telling you about the fine time we had when the news reached here. I met Macpherson just outside the Club making for the car w/ a bundle under his arm.

"What's that you've got in the parcel?" says I, after I had got him persuaded to come along to the hotel, just to christen the line of this mask hers and Haig had"—back and forward the battle raged for nearly four hours and Macpherson beside us w/ his Union Jack under his arm and looking as if the only function of his head was for keeping his collar on....

But the recollection of you night makes me feel ill even now. All I've got to say, and I'm may be now saying the last word I'll ever say about this awfu' war, is that if Koch had as sore a head as I had the next day, it's a sheer wonder the war was ever finished this side of the Spring of 1925. Janet says the horrors of war's no eye confined to the battlefield, and mind ye, for once I'm no misquoting her. But Lord, no matter how good a woman is, there are times when she just naturally rejoices to rub it into a man if she knows his sore spot....

### CORRESPONDENCE.

The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

### THANKSGIVING.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Sir.—The general impulse to prayer and thanksgiving can have been but partly satisfied by the limited opportunities of last Wednesday morning (and at the Cathedral on Thursday morning) necessarily arranged and announced at short notice. Services on the coming Sunday will doubtless be of a nature which will express what is in all our minds and hearts, and the undersigned feel sure they may speak for other congregations beside their own in inviting the attendance of their fellow citizens at the different places of worship.

We are, Sir,

Your etc,  
 J. KIRK MACONACHIE,  
 Minister of the Union Church.  
 H. COPELEY MOTYLE,  
 Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral.

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Major H. F. Wilkinson, the Controller of the Union Jack Club, will be sadly missed by the countless soldiers and sailors who benefited by his untiring efforts. For seven years he may be said almost literally to have "spent his life" at the club. He laboured unceasingly to make it the real home of the millions of service men passing to and from the various battle-fronts; and he was astonishingly successful. He was known to more sailors and soldiers than any other man; he made a habit of talking to all the members; he was always "there" and always accessible, early and late. Major Wilkinson will long be held in grateful and affectionate remembrance by five million members of the great institution for which he practically sacrificed his life.

The new English Dictionary is behind-hand with the part containing the words "stumer" and "stunt." "Stumer," in the sense of a cheque that is not met, has been used in English slang for at least 30 years, but its derivation is obscure. There is a word very closely resembling it, namely, "Sturmer," the name of a Suffolk village near Haverhill, whence went out to Tasmania emigrants of the Sturmer Pippin tree. About 25 years ago a costermonger on Esher Common was selling some sour windfall apples, wrapped up in paper. Meaning to imply that were Tasmanian Stumers, he announced them as "real stumers." He told the truth. "Stunt" is a word that is worn out as "camouflage." It was greatly in favour in baseball circles before the war. Probably the noun means "a dodge for stopping the growth of anything," and generally "any clever dodge or trick."

A large bequest just left for endowment of resident canons at the Anglican pro-cathedral of St. George in Jerusalem relates a grotesque episode of the war. When the Turks entered the war their authorities at Jerusalem were told that there were canons in St. George's Cathedral, and, mistaking "great gun" of the Church for artillery, they tore up the cathedral pavement, and excavated the entire edifice in a futile search for hidden ordnance. The sounds like a bad joke, but the truth of the story is vouched for by the Bishop (Dr. Moloney) and is corroborated by photographs.

"At the outbreak of war Germany," says Donald Macleod, in a letter to the Times, "owned about 5,000,000 gross tons of shipping, ranking second to Great Britain in point of tonnage. The volume of imports into Germany by sea in 1913 was not much less than the volume of imports into the United Kingdom—viz., 51,000,000, as against 55,000,000 tons. By their share of the system of control stations, the Central Powers had acquired an unfair advantage over the great British lines in the transatlantic emigrant traffic, and, taking the figures of 1913 as a basis for comparison, the two great German lines, the North-German Lloyd and the Hamburg American Lines, were the largest carriers, accounting together for 41 percent of the total traffic.

"These lines had a clear geographical advantage in securing the new and growing emigrant traffic from Russia and Austria-Hungary, and to the exploitation of this geographical advantage and their control stations is due the great expanse of German shipping in the North Atlantic during the last thirty years. It is clear, therefore, that unless this question of control stations is settled as a condition of peace, it never will be settled at all. Can these things ever be again? Is the question in the minds of many shipping people to-day, who are endeavouring to look ahead through the fog of war. Do the German Government and the German people still imagine they can regain their lost economic freedom of the seas, as shown above, by further sacrifices of humanity on land?"

Yours truly,  
 ROBERT MACWHISTER.

**YEE SANG FAT CO.**  
JUST ARRIVED  
**WOOL DRESSING GOWNS**  
Price \$22.00 to \$30.00  
ALSO  
TOWELLING.  
**BATH GOWNS**  
Heavy Weight, Latest Patterns.  
Price \$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00.  
**YEE SANG FAT CO.**  
34, Queen's Road Central.

A PRISONER OF WAR.  
News from Hongkong Man.

In a letter received by Inspector R. G. McEwen from Inspector Millington, of the Sanitary Department, the writer, writing from Giessen on August 4th, states that he is a prisoner of war, having been captured on March 22nd, after being out for forty-eight hours. There were, he says, two officers and 53 men, the remains of the Company. In his letter, Inspector Millington says: "I may say we don't have such a gay time as those at Hunghom. I have had a go at mining and was not strong enough, so got sent back to the Lager. I am now in a zinc foundry; it isn't so bad now that I am beginning to pick up again. I am 10 st. 31 lbs., so you can see what I am like. I am also receiving my food and biscuit parcels from Home, which are a god-send after waiting four months for them, also clothes, which are on the way from the regiment. I am patiently waiting for it all to finish and return again to Hongkong." The writer concludes by asking to be remembered to the members of the Sanitary and Gaol staff.

LITTLE BODIES AND BIG PAINS.

Teething Without Tears through Baby's Own Tablets.

The misery and pain that many babies suffer through teething time is expressed eloquently enough in fits of pitiful crying, fever, refusal of food, and diarrhoea—or perhaps constipation. Baby's Own Tablets—guaranteed to contain no opiates and to be perfectly harmless—act like magic, relieve pain, comfort baby and give rest to the mother, while teething progresses without tears.

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are safe and pleasant for the young infant and the growing child. Besides being so helpful during the teething period they remove constipation, allay feverishness, cure colic, indigestion and worms.

Obtaining from chemists, also at 60 cents the vial, post free from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96, Swallow Road, Shanghai.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

University v. R. G. A.

The following will represent the University in the above match on Saturday the 16th instant at 2.15 p.m. on the Varsity Grounds:—A. H. Kamjian (Capt.), B. A. Ponsonby Lane, G. E. Marley, J. D. Wright, W. Gitton, D. K. Smy, S. C. Ang, T. E. Yeoh, K. S. Lim, O. Choo, and T. L. Cheek.

### THE "STAR"

FIRE EXTINGUISHER  
THE SIMPLEST CHEAPEST  
AND BEST NOW ON THE MARKET  
STOCKED BY ARNOLD BROS. & CO., LTD.  
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE  
I have this day started business as a freight, share and general broker.  
Top Floor, York Building.  
Phone 1862.  
A. A. ALVES  
Hongkong, 14th November, 1918.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE  
NOTICE is hereby given that the STOCK EXCHANGE is CLOSED TO-DAY ("FRIDAY") until MONDAY, 18th instant. (By Order of the Committee.)  
EDWARD M. RAYMOND,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 15th November, 1918.

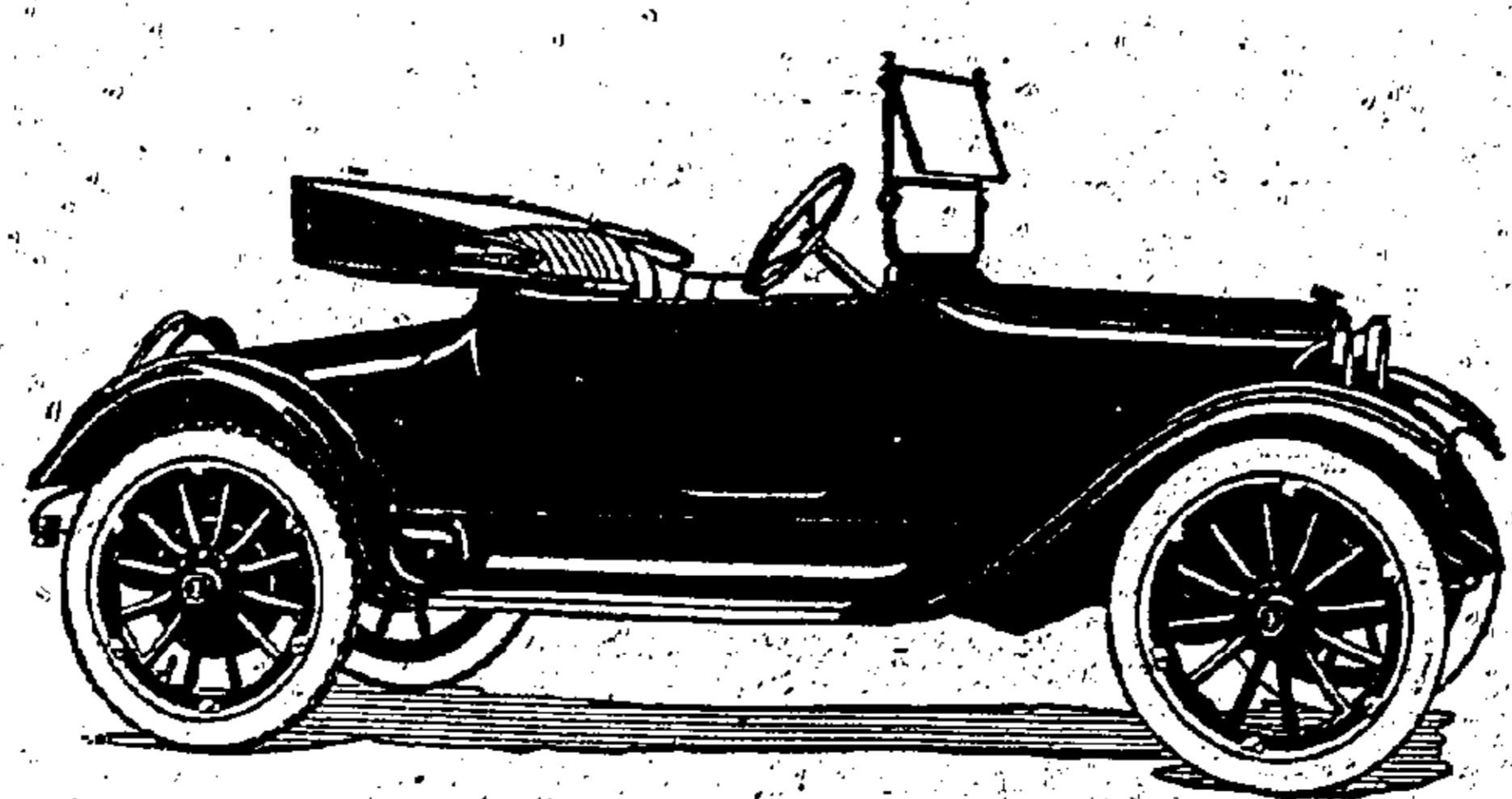
### THE DODGE CAR

Elegance, Smartness, Comfort.

The Dodge Car has a Reputation

for Good Service.

There are two other Reasons why a Discerning man Buys the Dodge car—low Gasoline consumption and High Tyre Mileage.



For Prices & Particulars, Apply to:

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**

MOTOR DEPARTMENT  
Tel. 781.

MOTOR WORKS & GARAGE  
Tel. 695.

### DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CHEESE! CHEESE!! CHEESE!!!

Adds variety to your diet and is healthful food.

AMERICAN CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE.

FRENCH PICNIC

COULOMMIER, POTTED

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT

**JAEGER**  
FINE PURE WOOL  
PREVENTS CHILL

We are now showing the latest novelties in  
Waistcoats, Socks, Dressing gowns,  
Overcoats, Mufflers, Sweaters, Slippers,  
Lounge Jackets, Gloves.

**MACKINTOSH**  
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,  
16, DES VIEUX ROAD.  
TELEPHONE NO. 29.

**Wm. Powell Ltd.**  
TELEPHONE 546

LATEST STYLES

**Glyn's Hand made Hats**  
Old English make

NEGLIGES in all the NEWEST MATERIALS and SMARTEST SHAPES.

SOFT FELTS, CAPS, STRAWS, and the POPULAR VELOUR.  
SINGLE and DOUBLE TERAI.

### NEW MUSIC FOR THE COMING SEASON.

"ISLES OF ALOHA"  
"ALOHA LAND"  
"I MAY BE GONE"  
"MY UKULELE GIRL"  
"MORE CANDY"  
"OVER THERE"  
"OH! JOHNNY OH!"  
ETC.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.  
16, DES VIEUX ROAD.  
TEL. 1322.

### WORTH HAVING.

D. & J. MC. CALLUM'S

PERFECTION

SCOTCH.

AVOID

IMITATIONS.



SOLE AGENTS:

CANDE. PRICE & CO., LTD.  
TEL. NO. 131. 8, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

## SHIPPING.

**P. & O. S. N. Co. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS.

LONDON &amp; BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

LONDON &amp; BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight  
Acting Superintendent.

PACIFIC SERVICE  
CANADA, UNITED STATES  
AND EUROPE

## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

## — SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

from from from  
HONGKONG NAGASAKI YOKOHAMA

Monteagle 7th Dec.

Key West 15th Dec.

Empress of Japan (Dates to be fixed.)

Not sailing from Hongkong and Shanghai.

Freight Service Only.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.

Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailing and reservation of accommodation, also itineraries of trips and descriptive literature apply to P. D. SUTHERLAND, GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, Phone 752.

HONGKONG.

For freight rates and through bills of lading with Vancouver in Canada, and United States also to Europe and West Indies, apply to J. M. WALLACE, GENERAL AGENT, Phone 42.

**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**

## APGAR LINE.

Regular Service Between  
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

## EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON &amp; CO., LTD., Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

**PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.**  
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."

14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

Dec. 4th.

Dec. 31st.

Jan. 29th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &amp;

Large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance of passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.

Apply to Company's Office in

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Chancery Road.

Telephone No. 141.

## SHIPPING.

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**  
(JAPAN MAIL S. S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Yokohama Maru" T. 12,34	SUN, 17th Nov. at 11 a.m.
	"Tamba Maru" T. 12,510	SATUR, 7th Dec. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Nikkō Maru" T. 9,600	SATUR, 14th Dec. at 11 a.m.
	"Tensho Maru" T. 7,030	TUESDAY, 19th Nov.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	"Tama Maru" T. 7,000	SATURDAY, 23rd Nov.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELACOGA BAY & CANTON, HONGKONG THURSDAY IS. TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, ASTORIA, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA CANAL, VASINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

Omitting Shanghai &amp; Moji.

Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG—VICTORIA, E.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND TOKYO.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fusimi Maru," "Sei Maru," "Kanbara Maru," and "Katori Maru," each of over 30,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

For date of sailing apply to the Company's Office.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

For Freight or Passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

For Freight or Passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

For Freight or Passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

For Freight or Passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

For Freight or Passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

For Freight or Passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

For Freight or Passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

For Freight or Passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

For Freight or Passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

For Freight or Passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

For Freight or Passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

For Freight or Passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

For Freight or Passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

For Freight or Passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

For Freight or Passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

For Freight or Passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

For Freight or Passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

For Freight or Passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

For Freight or Passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

For Freight or Passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

For Freight or Passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

For Freight or Passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

For Freight or Passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

For Freight or Passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

For Freight or Passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

For Freight or Passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

For Freight or Passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

For Freight or Passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

For Freight or Passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

For Freight or Passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

For Freight or Passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

For Freight or Passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

For Freight or Passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## HORRORS OF GERMAN RULE IN AFRICA.

## How Natives Were Goaded Into Rebellion.

**Record British Wheat Crop.**

A preliminary statement based on agricultural returns collected up to June 18, issued recently by the Board of Agriculture, shows the total arable area in England and Wales this year is 12,398,730, representing an increase of 10 per cent over 1917, and the largest arable area returned for over twenty years. The total area under corn and grass amounts to 26,287,630 acres, as compared with 27,081,480 acres in 1917. The greater part of the grass land ploughed up has been placed under wheat and oats. The increase in the area under wheat is 638,260 acres, or 33 per cent, and the total amounts to 2,555,740 acres, the largest since 1884. Oats cover 2,778,950 acres, the largest on record, and 250,070 acres (23 per cent) more than last year. The other corn and pulse crops also show increases—barley by 42,000 acres, rye by 45,000 acres, beans by 40,000 acres, and peas by 18,000 acres. To these cereal areas have to be added 141,580 acres under mixed corn, now for the first time separately distinguished. The total area under corn and pulse amounts to 7,481,000 acres, as compared with 6,035,000 acres in 1917—an increase of 1,446,000 acres, or 24 per cent, and the largest area under corn since 1879. Potatoes have been increased by 125,850 acres, or 25 per cent, and the total area (633,840 acres) is much the largest on record. The area under clover, cainfoin, and rotation grasses has been reduced by 400,000 acres (15 per cent) and the total (2,095,000 acres) is the smallest on record. Of this, 1,448,500 acres were reserved for hay, this also being the smallest ever retained, and representing a decline of 235,000 acres. Horses on agricultural holdings are 3,000 more. There is an increase of over 3 per cent in the number used for agricultural purposes, but a decline in the younger unbroken classes. The total of cows and heifers, in milk or in calf, is 2,578,000, or 113,000 more than last year, and the largest on record, being nearly 100,000 more than the previous highest (1914).

## The Empire's Resources.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Imperial Institute, presided over by Lord Illingworth, information was submitted concerning a large number of investigations in which the institute has been engaged during the past few months. The subjects of these investigations have been mainly new or little known raw materials, which have been brought into prominence by the war. The general scarcity of paper, in spite of the recent allocation of additional shipping for its importation, continues to invert the discovery of new sources of supply with great interest for manufacturers and traders. Though the present problem is largely one of shortage of ship tonnage, the steady growth of the world's demands for paper renders it imperative that new paper-making materials should be brought into use if prices are to be kept down after the war. Among the materials examined at the Imperial Institute during the present summer have been grasses from South Africa, the Federated Malay States, Australia, and St. Helena. Samples of "Tambocca" and similar grasses from the Pretoria district gave a high yield of pulp of good quality, capable of conversion either into excellent brown paper or (after bleaching) into white paper. Liliang grass—which grows abundantly in the Malay States, and bishero has been so little examined that on the rubber plantations it is regarded as a troublesome weed—was found on investigation at the Imperial Institute to compare favourably as a paper-making material with Algerian esparto grass, though not quite so good as Spanish esparto. Bamboo grass from the Northern Territory of Australia comes up to about the same standard. All these grasses would be suitable for utilisation in their countries of origin for the manufacture of either pulp or paper and full reports on their properties as paper-making materials have been drawn up by the Imperial Institute for the Government concerned.

For this purpose Leutwein, who was apparently regarded as too lenient, was superseded by Trotha, who on completing his plans issued an "extermination order" in terms of which no Herero—man, woman, child, or babe—was to receive mercy or quarter. "Kill every one of them," he said, "and take no prisoners."

These orders were only too faithfully carried out. We have, for instance, the story of the native ex groom to Trotha, who describes how he was once ordered to kill a young Herero woman who had been captured. He refused in disgust, whereupon a German soldier showed him how to do it, and then held the bayonet, dripping with blood, before his face. He ends his evidence with these words, "I was for nearly two years with the German troops, and always with General von Trotha. I know of no instance in which prisoners were spared."

Mr. Gorges supplies statements by natives, made on oath, which give some idea of the reign of terror which existed among the natives; he adds, "Instances of cruelty, injustice, and barbarism might be multiplied almost indefinitely. Instances of gross and bestial conduct, which for sheer depravity and immorality are well nigh unbelievable, are also contained in the file of affidavits, but they are hardly fit for publication."

## A Tragedy of Trial.

The ordinances governing criminal jurisdiction over natives contained provisions repugnant to any conception of justice.

Natives were not tried by ordinary courts, but by officers who were charged also with police duties and who were authorised to delegate their judicial powers to subordinate officials. Punishments, such as imprisonment in chains and flogging, were allowed not only for serious crimes, but as a disciplinary measure, on the application of an employer.

Executions were carried out in a manner which would have been considered brutal 200 years ago.

Three out of every four natives convicted by courts in German South-West Africa in 1913 suffered flogging, while only one native was whipped out of every 150 convicted in the Union. In South-West Africa the total number of natives flogged exceeded the total number of natives whipped in the same year in the Union, where the native population is twenty times as large. Moreover, while the ratten, which meets the requirements of justice at a minimum cost of health, is prescribed in the Union, punishment rarely exceeds twelve strokes, a long zimboek, which caused serious injury, was habitually used by the Germans, and as many as 50 strokes could be given.

## EXCHANGE.

## SELLING.

T/T ..... 3/2

Demand ..... 3/2 3/16

30 ds ..... 3/2 5/16

60 ds ..... 3/2 7/16

4 m/s ..... 3/2 9/16

T/T Shanghai ..... Nom.

T/T Singapore ..... 135/2

T/T Japan ..... 137/2

T/T India ..... Nom.

Demand, India ..... Nom.

T/T San Francisco & New York ..... 75/4

T/T Java ..... 175

T/T Marks ..... N.m.

T/T France ..... 4/13

Deand, Paris ..... 4/13/2

BUYING.

4 m/s, L/C ..... 3/34

4 m/s, D/P ..... 3/35/4

6 m/s, L/C ..... 3/35/4

30 ds, Sydney and Melbourne ..... 3/35/4

30 ds, San Francisco & New York ..... 76/4

4 m/s, Marks ..... Nom.

4 m/s, France ..... 4/30/4

6 m/s, Frates ..... 4/35/4

Demand, Germany ..... —

Demand, New York ..... 75/4

T/T Bombay ..... Nom.

T/T Calcutta ..... —

Demand, Calcutta ..... Nom.

Demand, Manila ..... 15/14

Demand, Singapor ..... 135/2

On Haiphong ..... 1 1/4 % prem.

On Saigon ..... 1 1/4 % prem.

On Bangkok ..... 48/4

Sovereign ..... 6.20 Nom.

Gold leaf per oz ..... 44/40

Bar Silver, per oz ..... 48/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Hong Kong 50 cents ..... par.

10 ..... 40.50% prem.

5 ..... 32.00% prem.

Canton ..... 124/4 ds

How Natives Were Goaded Into Rebellion.

No one of non-German mentality who reads in the report of Mr. E. H. M. Gorges, Administrator of South-West Africa, sees the story of the suffering inflicted upon the peaceably disposed natives of South-West Africa by a race boasting, as an excuse, of their higher "Kultur-position," can form any other conclusion than that the Germans have shown themselves to be totally unfit for the responsibility of governing the native races of this, or any other territory; and that the return of the country to the Germans would be regarded by the native tribes as the greatest disaster in their history.

The Germans are condemned out of their own mouths. The evidence on which the report, now issued as a Blue Book, is based, is drawn from an examination of German judicial and administrative practice, from documents, official and otherwise, found in the Government records at Windhoek, from sworn statements made by Europeans familiar with the country and by native chiefs; and from the writings of Leutwein (Governor 1894-1905), Robrecht, Professor Dr. Karl Dove, and other recognised German authorities. It can safely be said that there is no question of any importance of which the natives' own accounts cannot readily be confirmed from unimpeachable German sources.

**Broken Pledges.**

Those familiar with the "scrap of paper" theory need hardly be told that the pledges given by the German Emperor in the agreements entered into with the native chiefs were not observed, even retained, and representing a decline of 235,000 acres. Horses on agricultural holdings are 3,000 more. There is an increase of over 3 per cent in the number used for agricultural purposes, but a decline in the younger unbroken classes. The total of cows and heifers, in milk or in calf, is 2,578,000, or 113,000 more than last year, and the largest on record, being nearly 100,000 more than the previous highest (1914).

It is not necessary to believe that the chiefs sat like German law students over their corpus juris, perusing the contents of the agreements with a view to getting a full knowledge of their contents. The specific provisions of the agreements did not matter, the fact of their conclusion was sufficient. The manner of the carrying out of those agreements thus depended entirely on the power which stood behind the German makers of the agreements. So long as the German Government in the Protectorate had no means of enforcing its power the agreements were of small significance. After this state of affairs had been changed the agreements were, in practice, dealt with uniformly, without regard to their stipulated details.

Accordingly, in defiance of their agreements, the German Government—deprived of the natives of most of their best land. Traders and settlers robbed them of their cattle—their only wealth. After the rinderpest scourge in 1897 the Herero people were left with 90,000 head of cattle. In 1902 they had 45,898, while the 1,951 German traders and farmers owned 44,487 between them. The natives were reduced almost to a state of slavery, families even being separated to suit the convenience of employers. Their women were habitually mistreated by the Germans, who took them into forced concubinage.

**Goaded Into Rebellion.**

They were in the end deliberately goaded into rebellions which were suppressed with deliberate and ruthless cruelty, and which resulted in the practical extermination of the tribes involved. These are the numbers, according to the official German figures in 1904 before the rebellion, and in 1911:

1904. 1911.

Hottentots ..... 80,000 15,100

Other tribes ..... 20,000 9,800

Berg Damara ..... 30,000 12,800

In other words, 80 per cent of the Herero people had disappeared and more than half of the Hottentot and Berg Damara races had shared the same fate.

This account of the suppression of the Herero rebellion forms one of the most tragic incidents in the grim history of the country. But the Germans were not content with a mere suppression of the rising; they had decided upon the practical extinction of the whole tribe.

One of the chief causes of

For this purpose Leutwein, who was apparently regarded as too lenient, was superseded by Trotha, who on completing his plans issued an "extermination order" in terms of which no Herero—man, woman, child, or babe—was to receive mercy or quarter. "Kill every one of them," he said, "and take no prisoners."

These orders were only too faithfully carried out. We have, for instance, the story of the native ex groom to Trotha, who describes how he was once ordered to kill a young Herero woman who had been captured. He refused in disgust, whereupon a German soldier showed him how to do it, and then held the bayonet, dripping with blood, before his face. He ends his evidence with these words, "I was for nearly two years with the German troops, and always with General von Trotha. I know of no instance in which prisoners were spared."

Mr. Gorges supplies statements by natives, made on oath, which give some idea of the reign of terror which existed among the natives; he adds, "Instances of cruelty, injustice, and barbarism might be multiplied almost indefinitely. Instances of gross and bestial conduct, which for sheer depravity and immorality are well nigh unbelievable, are also contained in the file of affidavits, but they are hardly fit for publication."

## A Tragedy of Trial.

The ordinances governing criminal jurisdiction over natives contained provisions repugnant to any conception of justice.

Natives were not tried by ordinary courts, but by officers who were charged also with police duties and who were authorised to delegate their judicial powers to subordinate officials. Punishments, such as imprisonment in chains and flogging, were allowed not only for serious crimes, but as a disciplinary measure, on the application of an employer.

Executions were carried out in a manner which would have been considered brutal 200 years ago.

Three out of every four natives convicted by courts in German South-West Africa in 1913 suffered flogging, while only one native was whipped out of every 150 convicted in the Union. In South-West Africa the total number of natives flogged exceeded the total number of natives whipped in the same year in the Union, where the native population is twenty times as large. Moreover, while the ratten, which meets the requirements of justice at a minimum cost of health, is prescribed in the Union, punishment rarely exceeds twelve strokes, a long zimboek, which caused serious injury, was habitually used by the Germans, and as many as 50 strokes could be given.

Accordingly, in defiance of their agreements, the German Government—deprived of the natives of most of their best land. Traders and settlers robbed them of their cattle—their only wealth. After the rinderpest scourge in 1897 the Herero people were left with 90,000 head of cattle. In 1902 they had 45,898, while the 1,951 German traders and farmers owned 44,487 between them. The natives were reduced almost to a state of slavery, families even being separated to suit the convenience of employers. Their women were habitually mistreated by the Germans, who took them into forced concubinage.

**Goaded Into Rebellion.**

They were in the end deliberately goaded into rebellions which were suppressed with deliberate and ruthless cruelty, and which resulted in the practical extermination of the tribes involved. These are the numbers, according to the official German figures in 1904 before the rebellion, and in 1911:

1904. 1911.

Hottentots ..... 80,000 15,100

Other tribes ..... 20,000 9,800

Berg Damara ..... 30,000 12,800

In other words, 80 per cent of the Herero people had disappeared and more than half of the Hottentot and Berg Damara races had shared the same fate.

This account of the suppression of the Herero rebellion forms one of the most tragic incidents in the grim history of the country. But the Germans were not content with a mere suppression of the rising; they had decided upon the practical extinction of the whole tribe.

One of the chief causes of

HATS  
at the  
MAISON LILY  
Alexandra Building.

## PRESIDENT WILSON SAYS:

"And when you give it, give absolutely all that you can spare, and don't consider yourself liberal in the giving. If you give with self-adulation, you are not giving at all; you are giving to your own vanity; but if you give until it hurts, then your heart-blood goes into it."

IT has been said that St. Andrew's Society is allocating too much of the War Bond Drawing receipts to War Charities. Just think for a minute of the War and not of the Drawing; think of the tragedy beyond words which is being enacted on the battle front; think of the vast relief organisation and the money that is needed to uphold it and think of your own duty in the matter. No, we are not giving too much; we are not giving enough.

## HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

## WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, HOTELS, CLUBS & STORES.

CLEARING THE  
BATTLEFIELD.

Work of the Salvage Corps.

The attack has progressed and salvage parties follow on the heels of the infantry supports to

FOR

29th Nov.

HEATHER DAY

## HEATHER DAY

29th Nov.

ST.

WE ARE INDEBTED TO

## THE KAISER



ANDREW'S FAIR

29th Nov.

All Hongkong knows what Heather Day is and what it came into being for. We know that it exists to save, not to sacrifice; to cure, not to kill, to relieve suffering, not to inflict pain.



29th Nov.

## BUY ST. ANDREW'S WAR BOND TICKETS.

The  
"Three Castles"  
Virginia Cigarettes

MAGNUMS

It's the same sweet  
"Three Castles"  
Virginia Cigarette you  
have always smoked,  
made in a larger size.  
Ask for the  
Magnum size

"The larger  
Cigarette with  
a Pedigree"



## NOTICES.

## ASAHI BEER.



## MASSAGE HALL

4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL  
DUDDELL STREET  
MR. T. TAKAYE,  
MR. MORITA  
CERTIFIED MASSAGERS  
PRACTICING THERAPEUTIC MASSAGE

## POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

In the case of Mail closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

## OUTWARD MAIRS.

## TO-MORROW.

Bangkok—Per YUSHUN, 16th Nov., 8 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America, & Europe via San Francisco—Per VONDEL, 16th Nov., Reg. 1.15 a.m.

Letters 2.30 a.m.

Shanghai & N. C. Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America, & Europe via San Francisco—Per FIBERIA E., 16th Nov., Reg. 9.45 a.m.

Letters 10.30 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per YINGCHOW, 16th Nov., 2 p.m.

Ningpo, Shanghai and North China—Per WINGANG, 16th Nov., 5 p.m.

Swiatow, Foochow, Shantai & N. China—Per TAISANG, 16th Nov., 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 17th November.

Shanghai & N. China—Per SINKIANG, 17th Nov., 11 a.m.

—Per YOKOHAMA MARU, 17th Nov., 9 a.m.

Swiatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI-

HONG, 22nd Nov., 1 p.m.

Philippines Islands—Per YUEHNGANG, 22nd Nov., 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 19th November.

Shanghai & N. China—Per KAIFONG, 19th Nov., 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, 21st November.

Shanghai & N. China—Per KAIFONG, 21st Nov., 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 22nd November.

Swiatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI-

HONG, 22nd Nov., 1 p.m.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

## ENTERTAINMENT

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

Nov. 14th, 15th, 16th & 17th.  
9.15 P.M. PERFORMANCE.

## "THE HOUSE OF HATE"

Episodes 3 and 4

## "MAX LINNED"

in

"MAX COMES ACROSS"  
Booking at ANDERSON'S.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

## WEDNESDAY,

the 20th November, 1918  
commencing at 11 a.m.  
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

The Engine and Boilers  
salved from the s.s. "HONGKONG"  
now lying at the following places:

Engine at No. 400 Canton Road  
Boilers next to Kwong Cheong Hing's Shipyard, Cheung Sha Wan.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

A DINNER DANCE will be held on SATURDAY 16th November.

A SPECIAL MENU will be served in the GRILL ROOM and MAIN DINING ROOM at \$3.50 and \$2.50 per head respectively.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by Charles Maurice Wilson, at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.